FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 10, 1861. [NO. 2297.]

IMPORTANT ACTS.—The Convention having ordered several of the acts of the late Extra Session of the Legislature to be printed, a friend has sent us a copy of the pamphlet. We have heretofore published several of them, but the following, which we have nowhere seen till now, are of public interest:—

AN ACT *to provide for the time when volunteers shall receive pay for their services.*

Be it enacted, &c., That in all cases in which any company of volunteers may have been, or may hereafter be, enlisted and organized under the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, and shall have been tendered to the Governor, the said volunteers shall receive, from and after they have been so tendered and accepted by the Governor, the same pay and rations, both the officers and privates, as are received by volunteers, after they have been mustered and received into the service of the State, and that thereafter the expenses incurred by them in organizing, and in their transportation previous to their being mustered and received into service, shall be refunded, whether the same shall be incurred by the commanding officer of the company, counties, corporations or individuals: *Provided, however*, That proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Governor, of the amount they expended, and that the same was necessary and proper for the volunteers aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the Governor shall have power to draw upon the treasury for the sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

AN ACT *to authorize the County Courts and corporate Towns and Cities to lay taxes for police purposes.*

Be it enacted, &c., That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this State, a majority of the Justices being present, and the Mayor and Commissioners of incorporated towns and cities, shall have power to make appropriations of money, and levy taxes upon all subjects of taxation now taxed for State purposes, to raise the same for the purpose of raising, equipping and paying any police force which they may deem necessary for the protection of the citizens or property of the county, town or city, and for the further purpose of rendering aid and support to the indigent families of persons engaged in the military service of the State; and for these purposes the said counties, towns or cities, shall have power to borrow money upon the faith and credit of the county, town or city, for which certificates shall be issued and signed on behalf of the counties, by the chairman, and countersigned by the clerk of the court, and on behalf of the towns and cities by the presiding officer of the board of commissioners, and countersigned by the secretary of said board.

SEC. 2. That said counties, towns and cities shall appoint agents to receive and disburse said funds, and shall take from them bonds payable to the State, with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, and accounting for, and paying over, said funds to the proper persons; and the said counties, towns or city authorities shall direct to what object the money shall be applied.

SEC. 3. That the taxes by this act authorized, may be levied at any time, on the part of the authorities of any town or city, and on the part of the counties at any term of the court, and five Justices of the Peace shall have power to call a special term, at any time, for the purpose of taking this subject under consideration: *Provided*, That no business other than that contemplated by this act shall be transacted at such special term.

SEC. 4. That said courts and corporate authorities shall have power to direct when, and in what manner, the lists of said taxes shall be made out, and the time and manner of collecting the same.

SEC. 5. That the sheriff or town collector, and his sureties, shall be liable upon their official bonds for faithfully collecting and paying over the taxes authorized by this act.

AN ACT *for Patrol.*

Be it enacted, &c., That three Justices of the Peace, if they deem it necessary, shall have the power to assemble at any time and at any place within their district, when a patrol is needed, and then and there appoint and employ such a number of persons as they may think necessary to patrol said district; said patrol to be under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed in chapter 83 of the Revised Code.

RESOLUTIONS *Concerning Post Offices and Post Roads.*

Resolved, That in the event the mail service in this State should be discontinued, His Excellency the Governor be authorized and empowered to take charge of the post-offices, and provide a continuance of the mail service on such routes now in operation as he may deem the public interest requires, until such time as provision shall be made for the same, either by the Convention or at some future session of the General Assembly.

Resolved further, That to enable the Governor to carry into execution the foregoing resolution, he be authorized to collect postage at the rates now charged, and to draw on the Public Treasurer for such sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expenses over and above the receipts from postage.

COMMENCEMENT OF WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises of this institution were held on Monday and Tuesday of last week. In consequence of the troubled and excited condition of the country, the session was closed two weeks earlier than usual and Dr. Deems was unable to be present to deliver the address before the two literary societies. On Monday morning, Prof. McDowell, of the Chowan Female Collegiate Institute, delivered the address before the Alumni.

On Monday night Elder L. Thorne, of Kinston, preached the Valedictory sermon for the graduating class.

Tuesday was appropriated to the exercises pertaining to graduation. The following are the names of the young gentlemen of the graduating class with the subjects of their addresses:

Salutatio Latina —W. B. Royall, College Hill. 1st dist.
Christopher Columbus.—T. F. Toon, Columbus, N. C. 3rd dist.
**French Speech.*—J. T. Deans, Murfreesboro', N. C.
Scotch-Irish of North Carolina.—D. C. McMillan, Robeson, N. C. 2d dist.
Die neu staats veranderung.—W. R. Lindsay, Rockingham, N. C. 2d dist.
The growth of America.—W. B. Royall, College Hill, N. C.
The year 1860.—J. B Richardson, Moore, N. C. 1st dist.
Liberty in the overplus.—J. T. Deans, Murfreesboro', N. C. 2d dist.
Responsibilities of men of Genius.—W. R. Lindsay, Rockingham, N. C.
The Spirit of Liberty.—C. S. Wooten, Lenoir, N. C. 3rd dist.
*R. B. Jones.
*F. A. Belcher, 3rd dist.
*L. R. Mills, 1st dist.
Valedictory.—J. B. Richardson, Moore, N. C.

*Excused.

The addresses of the young gentlemen indicated considerable attention to elocution, a high degree of mental discipline, and greater maturity of thought than usually characterizes such productions. The members of the class, with two exceptions, are professors of religion; three of them have the ministry in view, and we predict for them all a bright future.

Biblical Recorder.

One of Job's Comforters.—The following editorial appeared in a late number of the New York Tribune:

"The fabric of New York's mercantile prosperity lies a ruins, beneath which ten thousand fortunes are buried. Many a merchant had toiled early and late, had planned and schemed when he should have slept, had denied himself needful relaxation and enjoyment, in order to "make his pile," which he had just about completed, and was preparing to retire and spend the decline of life in ease and comfort, when the crash came and swept everything before it. Last fall, he was a capitalist; to-day he is a bankrupt—bankrupt in energy, in hope, in resolution—and doomed to go down to his grave a dependent and a wreck."

The state of affairs in New York must be truly deplorable when Greeley makes such a confession as is contained in the paragraph above quoted. A gentleman just from that once great commercial metropolis, reached Petersburg Friday. He more than confirms the frank confession of the Tribune. All is despair and desolation, with no prospect for an improvement. Oh Gotham! Gotham! how effectually you have cut your own throat.—*Petersburg Express.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1861.

FROM THE CAMP AT YORKTOWN.—Letters from several of the Fayetteville Volunteers describe a movement made from the Camp on Friday last. One of them, dated on the 1st inst., says,—

"We had a tough day's work yesterday. We were expecting orders to march from 4 o'clock A. M., and under arms from 7 to 9, when we started to attack and whip out 2500 U. S. troops occupying Newport News, on the Bay about 24 miles off. We marched 5 miles over a hot, rough and almost intolerably dusty road, when we were overtaken by a messenger with an order to return, which we did; having done 10 miles in about three hours, including a rest. We understand that we were ordered back because of intelligence that the enemy, probably receiving information of the movement, had landed 4000 more troops, supported by four or five ships of war; and this force was concluded to be rather too much for our regiment and one from Louisiana.

"To-day, we have more tough work. Drill at 4½ o'clock; breakfast; work at digging ditches and throwing up fortifications till dinner. And at 4 o'clock we shall either drill or ditch again. I think by the time I get back I will do to hire out to a railroad.

"Dr. Graham of our town [member of the Independent Company] is at the Surgeon's [Dr. Hines's] quarters in the village. He has been very sick with pneumonia, and his friends have been written to to come on and take him home so soon as he can travel. He was very useful to the company—kind, clever, and sensible; very quiet, but attentive to all who looked at all ailing.

"In the Observer I notice an article from the Petersburg Express about our regiment, in which the companies are erroneously classed. Please publish the following, which is correct:—

A.	1st Company,	Edgecombe Guard, Capt.	Bridgers.
B.	2d "	Hornet's Nest Rifles, "	Williams.
C.	3d "	Charlotte Grays, "	Ross.
D.	4th "	Orange Lt. Infantry, "	Ashe.
E.	5th "	Buncombe Riflemen, "	McDowell.
F.	6th "	Lafayette Lt. Infantry, "	Starr.
G.	7th "	Burke Rifles, "	Avery.
H.	8th "	Fayetteville Indep't, "	Huske.
I.	9th "	Enfield Blues, "	Bell.
K.	10th "	Southern Stars, "	Hoke.

1st Division commanded by Captain Williams.
2d " " " Ashe.
3d " " " Starr.
4th " " " Huske.

Companies A and K, on the right and left, are skirmishers.

A letter from Yorktown in the Charlotte Democrat says,—

"At 10 o'clock, (Sunday,) our Chaplain, Rev. Edwin A. Yates, preached an impressive discourse to his brother soldiers (I say brother soldiers because he is taking an active part in the duties of the camp and intends to fight as well as pray.) Many of our men were affected to tears at the allusions to the death of poor Sadler. Col. Hill assisted in the services. He is a praying man, and has the confidence and respect of every man in the Regiment. All are determined to stand by him to the last man—where he leads none of us will hesitate to follow. Lt. Col. Lee and Major Lane are also good officers and much beloved. In fact the men appear pleased with all their officers.

"The Lincoln company and the Fayetteville companies have no superiors anywhere. I don't want to be guilty of self-praise, but I must say that our Regiment 'can't be beat" either in appearance or on the battlefield.

"The "Boy Company," under Capt. Ross, is praised by all. I understand there is not a soldier in it 21 years old.

"The Virginians, everywhere, have been very kind to us. Some of the ladies in Richmond made a portion of our tents. Bless the women."

A letter in the Democrat from a member of the 2d Regiment at Norfolk, says,—

"Our Regiment are very highly spoken of by the people of Virginia. We remained in Richmond until Sunday. Rumors reached the city that Norfolk would be attacked in a few hours. Our Colonel immediately gave orders that we must go where we were of most service to our Virginia friends, and our Regiment left for this city, and landed Monday morning. We were very much worn out by our journey, but the kind ladies spread their tables with plenty for us, and opened their parlors for our comfort. We owe a great debt of gratitude to the kind friends at Norfolk. Our quarters are two miles from the city. We have excellent officers—our men are highly pleased with them. We can never get a man more competent to lead a Regiment during the present crisis than our gallant Colonel, Sol. Williams."

THE 3D REGIMENT.—The Richmond Dispatch has a letter from Suffolk, Va. (23 miles South of Norfolk,) which says,—

"The Third Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers are quartered here. They are a fine looking body of men. Col. Pender is admired by our citizens and loved by his command. Two companies of Baltimore soldiers are here, under command of Col. Thomas, and the Petersburg Cavalry are here. We learn that several thousand more troops are to be here this week."

A letter in the Petersburg Express says there were some cases of measles in the Regiment. Capt. Settle of Rockingham county was just recovering from it. Adj't Guy had been elected Lieut. Colonel in place of Ramseur, declined, and Lieut. Fleming, of the Milton Blues, elected Adjutant.

The Raleigh Rifles, which left Raleigh on last Sunday for Garysburg, is commanded by Capt. Wm. H. Harrison, Mayor of the city, with the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Richard C. Badger, ——— Jones, and Seaton Gales, as subalterns.

The Ellis Guards, Capt. Sinclair, from Fayetteville, also left Raleigh on Sunday for Garysburg.

The Surry Regulators, Capt. Reeves, 110 men, the Valley Guards, Capt. Stokes, 120 men, the Dixie Boys, Capt. Bailey, 120 men, arrived here on Friday last, and went into camp. A company from Union county passed on to Garysburg, says the Standard of yesterday.

A Letter from Raleigh, yesterday's date, says,

"300 Georgia troops passed here this morning. The Ladies of Raleigh had prepared a breakfast for 1200 South Carolinians, who cannot get here until to-night. Those who did come were very glad to get the breakfast. Our trains are every day carrying loads of troops. A letter received here from Florida says that 12 deserters from the U. S. troops at Fort Pickens report a great deal of sickness in the fort."

ORANGE COUNTY.—The County Court last week appropriated $50,000 for the volunteer cause.

BRIG. GEN. HOLMES.—We exceedingly regret to lose this able and judicious officer from the service of North Carolina. He has been laboring with untiring energy for a couple of months to put our coast defences in condition to repel invasion; but has been ordered to Virginia by President Davis, under whom he holds a Colonel's commission, and left Wilmington on Monday. The only compensation our people can have for his loss will be the confirmation of a report that he may be assigned to the command at Yorktown, including the 1st N. C. Regiment of Volunteers.

Two Hundred More Troops.—Two companies, one from Jackson County, the other from Buncombe, with one hundred volunteers in each, arrived here last Saturday evening, and left for Raleigh yesterday morning. All good sized men. We understand, there are many more Companies forming in the mountains. Hurrah for the Western part of North Carolina.—*Sal. Banner.*

WHAT WE HAVE TO FIGHT FOR.—A New York Times of the 25th ult. strayed this way on Tuesday, being the first paper we had seen for a week or ten days from any place North of Richmond. We had quite reconciled ourselves to their absence, and come to the conclusion that the South will be able to get along without their newspapers as well as other things which we can either make at home or do without.

In this number of the Times we find the most furious tirades about the "murder," "assassination," and so forth, of Ellsworth, which occurred on the day previous, and about which there were columns of telegraphic dispatches, matched by columns of editorial ravings. In one of these latter we find some sentences to which we would call particular attention, as clearly indicating the kind of war which fanaticism is waging against the South. Speaking of Virginia the Times says,—

"In a few days more a hundred thousand fighting men will be on her soil which will be devastated by the terrible storm of war, her people driven from their homes, their fields blasted, their property destroyed, and their great institution at the mercy of their foes. Virginia should never have been a Slave State. For the first time in her history, it is in our power to make it a *free* one."

Southern men are thus forewarned of the fate that is in store for them should they fail to roll back the tide of war. Our Northern *brethren* kindly propose to devastate our soil, to drive the people from their homes (which by the way have been promised to the Five Point rowdies and thieves, to be parcelled out amongst them,) to blast our fields, to destroy our property, and to avail themselves of the first opportunity to make a *free* State by subjugating its people.

Well, with such a prospect before them our gallant soldiers in the field will certainly not ask quarter. They would better die at once than surrender or give way to demons who entertain such purposes towards them, their property, their wives and their children. But they will neither surrender nor give way. Such threats will nerve their arms till every man will feel that he has the power of ten men in his single arm. A people resisting such a fate will not be conquered by man. It may be in the providence of God that they shall suffer, but if so it will be His will, for some wise purpose. We hope and believe, that it will be otherwise, and that He will nerve the arms that strike for life, and home, and all things dear.

FAST DAY.—Let no one forget that the President of the Confederate States has appointed Thursday next the 13th instant as a day of Fasting and Prayer, in view of the present condition of our country. Let us all devote the day to God, imploring His aid in our struggle for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With His favor, we cannot be conquered. Without it, we cannot hope.

SPIES.—In Virginia a number of suspicious persons have been arrested within a few days. In Raleigh one was arrested last week, and in this town one was taken up and sent under guard of a police officer to Raleigh. They are all, so far as we hear, treated properly, simply confined or guarded, no violence being offered to any except the man very righteously hanged at Manassas Gap as a spy caught with plans of the works at Harper's Ferry concealed in the lining of his coat, and making his way with them to Washington. Such a man was properly executed; but let all be careful not to harm one upon mere suspicion.

CONTRACTS.—The Quartermaster and Paymaster Gen. at Raleigh advertises for proposals to furnish the State with one or two hundred thousand dollars worth of hats, shoes, buttons, shirts, pants, undershirts and drawers, canteens, water proof cloth for knapsacks, axes, spades, pick-axes, hatchets, camp kettles, and mess pans.

The notice is ordered to be inserted in three newspapers, besides the official paper, and the proposals are to be handed in by Saturday evening the 15th inst.

A little longer and more extensive notice might have been useful perhaps, and certainly would have prevented an appearance of the sort of snap-judgment in contracts for which the government at Washington has been famous.

Persons interested can see the advertisement at this office.

A HANDSOME ACT, HANDSOMELY DONE.—It gives us pleasure to copy the following admirable letter from a venerable citizen of Bladen county, and to add, that we heard some weeks ago that he had dispatched six stalwart slaves to work on the forts on the coast, and that it was not his fault that they did not reach their destination:—

BLADEN COUNTY, N. C., May 28th 1861.

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor of Wilmington:—

Dear Sir: I herewith enclose a check on the Bank of Wilmington for four hundred dollars, to aid in the prosecution of a war which, in my judgment, is scarcely more righteous than the issue will be glorious. With me, bending under the weight of eighty winters, no government will be long oppressive or tyrannical—but with the rising generation it is far different—theirs is the rising, mine the setting sun.

Within the bounds of this new Confederacy we have every element of national greatness—every promise of social elevation and moral grandeur.

In the present uprising of patriotic men, at the first call to arms, I recognize the devotion, self-denial, and self-sacrifice of a revolutionary era; and I have only to add, that whatever of means or credit my name can secure, if needed, will be placed at the service of our State—not grudgingly, but with all the alacrity and devotion becoming so righteous a cause. With great respect,

I am your obedient servant,

I. WRIGHT.

The Committee of Safety passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Wright, and directed the publication of his letter.

VIRGINIA.—Gov. Letcher has issued a Proclamation ordering all the volunteer companies of the State to proceed forthwith to their designated places of rendezvous, with such arms as they have or can get, to assist in repelling the invaders. And all militia companies to drill once a week, with whatever arms they may have or can get, and hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

GROANS.—The N. Y. papers appear to be sorely troubled about a debate in the English parliament on blockade, &c. As quoted in the Petersburg Express the Courier and Enquirer says,—

"There seems to us to have been a cotton bale in the House of Lords on the 16th inst., instead of a woolsack, and that all the interpretations of the law on blockades and privateering uttered by the noble Lords came from this seat of cotton."

And the Times says,—

"The disposition of all the debaters is evidently to so interpret the neutrality of England as to make it most efficacious in aid of the Confederate rebels, and we accordingly find Lord Chancellors and Ex-Chancellors declaring the doctrine of this Government, that privateering is piracy, to be inadmissable; and Law Lords announcing that the execution of a British subject, under such an interpretation, would be a ground of war."

The Times says, it is plain that *they will formally acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States.*

The Confederate Loan.—The Macon Citizen says:

Col. John B. Lamar, of this city, subscribes 600 bales of cotton to this loan, Benj. Locket 800 bales, T. R. Bloom 50, and L. N. Whittle one half his cotton crop, whatever it may be. The planters generally will go into this movement as the safest and best investment they can make, besides contributing "material aid" to the Government in its hour of need.

PARTY SPIRIT.—The Standard, in an article denying the existence of the old party lines of Whig and Democrat in the Convention, says,

"It is patent to every eye, that so far as a portion of the late Breckinridge leaders are concerned, who unmistakably deceived many of the people as to their *disunion* principles, there is in their every movement, manœuvre and plan, and those who co-operate with them, a purpose to override and ignore the late Union men of both parties." "Upon the question of separation from the Union and immediate affiliation and union with the Southern Confederacy, there is not a dissenting voice in the Convention." "The State is entitled to ten representatives in the Confederate Congress, to assemble at Richmond, Va., on the 20th of July. The people have ample time to elect them themselves, and we believe it is *their right and duty to do it.* But the *precipitators* will defeat the people if they can. Already we learn the ticket is formed. It will open the eyes of the people, when they see it. They will possibly be surprised to find, if they ever see it, that the names of the three *conservative* gentlemen so courteously tendered to the conservatives, *are not there!*"

The Charlotte Democrat says that the charge preferred in some quarters that the State administration gives a party character to military appointments, "is certainly unjust and without good foundation." We are glad to hear it, and will be still more glad to know that the Democrat is right; for, though the Observer has made no such charge, being indisposed to throw any obstacle in the way of a perfect union of all men in defence of the State, yet we have often heard the charge preferred, and supposed it to be in the main true, because the Governor's organ recently said very plainly that it was proper "*whenever*" appointments were made to remember the original secessionists. Of course this excluded the idea of appointing any but persons of that class. The Democrat says,—

"We know that many of the highest positions have been given by Gov. Ellis to political opponents, as well as an equal number of the lower posts in the military. In fact, we think Gov. Ellis has been disposed to treat with special favor applications from those heretofore opposed to him, and in some instances preferred them to old political friends."

How far the Democrat may be right in this we know not;—if it is, the Governor has been shockingly misrepresented;—but we do know that we altogether concur in what the Democrat says *ought to be done*, as follows:—

"We think a fair division of the offices of honor and trust is right. All parties in the State are united in maintaining her honor and independence—those who were formerly Union men are doing as much as any others for the southern cause—and no particular preference should be given."

That is true, and just, and patriotic.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TWELFTH DAY—SATURDAY, June 1.

The President announced Messrs Smith of Johnston, Craige, Hargrove, Ellis, and Durham as a committee ordered to be appointed per resolution in Secret Session.

The President also laid before the Convention a communication from the Secretary of State relative to the publication of the Census of N. C.

The chairman of the committee on Military Affairs submitted a report asking that certain papers in the hands of the committee be confidentially printed. Carried.

Mr Batchelor, a resolution that a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of having the census of North Carolina printed. Laid on the table.

Judge Buffin, a resolution to raise a select committee to enquire, first, whether the Constitution ought not to be so amended as to require that all bills before the General Assembly be read three several times on three several days before they become laws; secondly, to provide that the Governor shall hold office for four years; and thirdly, to vest in the Governor a qualified veto power. Mr. Ruffin said he offered this resolution to guard against hasty legislation.

Mr Ferebee suggested that Mr Ruffin's resolution go further, and confine the election of Governor to the Legislature.

Mr Ruffin objected to the suggestion.

Mr Osborne offered an amendment, to instruct the committee to enquire into the expediency of creating the office of Lieutenant Governor. Accepted by Mr Ruffin, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Rayner, a resolution providing that the Constitution of the State be so amended as that the yeas and nays shall not be taken on any question in either House of the General Assembly unless the call for the same be seconded by one-fifth of the Members present.

By Mr Ferebee, a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of the meeting of the Legislature on the 25th of June, and report by ordinance or otherwise at an early day. Adopted.

By Mr Johnston, an ordinance relating to the constitutional provision as to the religious views of those who hold offices of trust and profit in the State.

Messrs Ruffin, Biggs and Rayner debated this subject till the adjournment at 3½ o'clock, till Monday.

Lieut. W. G. Robinson, late of the 2d Infantry, U. S. Army, arrived in Raleigh on Saturday morning. Lieut. R. resigned, I believe, on the the first of April, and has made incalculable sacrifices—domestic as well as pecuniary—in returning to his home, N. C., to help fight the battles of the South. Lieut. R. has had an experience of several years in the army, during which time he has won for himself an enviable reputation as a brave soldier and a discreet officer. He is the same officer who was detailed to take possession of the public offices at St. Louis, especially the Treasury. On receiving these orders he immediately resigned, and has since undergone much hardship, and great privation in reaching his home.

THIRTEENTH DAY—MONDAY, June 3.

The President of the Convention announced the following committees: On the amendments proposed to the second article of the amended Constitution—Messrs Ruffin, Osborne, Badger, Satterthwaite and Winslow.

On Mr Ferebee's resolution of a previous day—Messrs Ferebee, Reid, McNeill of Cumberland, Lander and Headen.

Mr Sorrell offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to furnish this Convention with a copy of the rules and articles of war, and Army regulations of the Confederate States of America. Adopted.

By Mr Osborne, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of North Carolina so as to require the General Assembly to meet annually; and that each session shall be limited to a fixed period; and that the apportionment of members shall be made every ten years; and that the said committee enquire into the propriety of holding the election of members of the General Assembly annually. Adopted.

By Mr Graham: Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire whether it is expedient to continue the enlistment of State troops under the recent act of the Genral Assembly to raise ten thousand men, or whether the levies of the State should not be directed to the raising of volunteers or other Militia forces to be mustered into the service of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That said committee further enquire, what number of forces of all arms, and of each several arm of the service, it is expedient for North Carolina to raise immediately, considering her relations to the government of the Confederate States, and the proportions in which each State should contribute to the common defence.

Resolved, further, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to furnish this Convention with copies of regulations for troops which have been made by the authorities of the Confederate States.

By Mr Pettigrew, a resolution requesting the Governor to communicate at as early a day as possible, what number of arms are now in the possession of the State, and what others, if any, be needed to arm the Militia of North Carolina; and that said information be communicated to this Convention in secret session. Adopted

The hour of 12 having arrived, Mr Battle of Wake took the floor in favor of referring the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the new Government to the people.

The subject was discussed till 3 o'clock P. M., when on motion the Convention adjourned.

FOURTEENTH DAY.—TUESDAY, June 4.

The President announced the following Committee: To inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to restore annual sessions of the General Assembly and annual election of Members—Messrs Osborne, Howard, Battle of Wake, Thornton and Gilmer.

By Mr Hicks, a resolution of inquiry, that no person under the age of 25 shall hold a seat in the House of Commons, and no person under 35 years a seat in the Senate. Adopted.

By Mr Speed, a resolution of inquiry to reduce the number of the Senate to 32, and to elect one-third every two years, so that the entire body will be changed every six years, and election for the House of Commons be held so that one-fourth shall be elected every year, and the entire body be changed every four years; and to reduce the number of the House of Commons to 100. Adopted.

Mr Houston of Duplin offered a resolution that this Convention adjourn on Monday next, to meet again on the 25th of July. Mr Pettigrew moved to refer the question to a special committee. Agreed to, yeas 59, nays 53.

A communication from the Governor, on motion of Mr Craige was read in secret session.

After some time spent in secret session, the doors were opened and the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, it being the ordinance to adopt the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. Mr Graham addressed the Convention at some length in opposition to the ordinance to adopt. Mr Graham said, we acquire no rights by the ratification of that Constitution to represention in the first Congress; nor in the first election for President under the permanent Constitution.

Mr Badger desired to reply to Mr Graham, and has the floor for to-morrow.

Committee on the Machinery at Harper's Ferry, Messrs Woodfin, Craige and Graham.

Mr Rayner from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred an ordinance to create a Board of Claims, reported a substitute, and recommended Messrs Dillard of Rockingham, Sawyer of Buncombe and Nortleet of Edgecombe to constitute said Board. Objections were made by Mr Spruill of Bertie, and the Ordinance was not read the 2d and 3d time.

FIFTEENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Mr Jno. L. Holmes, delegate from New Hanover, appeared and took his seat.

Mr Stewart's resolution offered yesterday, that no member shall be allowed to speak more than twenty minutes on any question until after the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and the election of delegates to the Confederate Congress, was rejected, yeas 60, nays 50.

The Convention then went into secret session for about an hour. The doors were then opened, and on the ordinance to adopt the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States,

Mr. Badger, after some remarks in relation to the proposition which was rejected this morning, to limit discussion to 20 minutes, proceeded to consider the two main propositions in the question of adoption—one to postpone till the 20th of August, and the other to submit to a vote of the people. Mr. Badger differed with gentlemen who had spoken in favor of each proposition, and proceeded to give his reasons therefor, addressing the Convention at some length in favor of the immediate adoption of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. During Mr. Badger's forcible and eloquent remarks he was several times heartily applauded by the members of the Convention.

Mr. Manning and Mr. Dick both replied in favor of reference to the people.

At a late hour in the afternoon the Convention adjourned.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

A Skirmish—A Zouave Killed.—ALEXANDRIA, June 4.—Shortly before midnight last night a skirmish took place at Arlington's Mills, between a company of Zouaves and Capt. Roth's company of the Michigan regiment, and a scouting party of nine Virginians. The Zouaves had just arrived to relieve the Michiganders, and posted their sentinels, when the Virginians attacked them. The federal troops drove them away, but in the conflict one Zouave was killed and one wounded. It was supposed that one of the Confederates was killed or wounded, but carried off by his comrades. The Confederates retired to the woods during the night, and in the morning took themselves off in a hand-car. The Federalists endeavored to pursue them, but without success. An employee of the mills, named Mortimer, was shot early in the evening by the same scouting party.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—All orders for the movement of troops are guardedly concealed from enquirers. Plans are suddenly changed according to circumstances. The departments are kept constantly advised day and night of all important incidents requiring their attention. The movements of the Confederates are too mysterious for Scott and excite great anxiety.

A letter to us from —— Point, dated yesterday, June 3, says: "The Pawnee was injured very much. There is no doubt of this, as she was all day yesterday opposite to our station at ——'s Point. Lt. —— and myself examined her with a large spy-glass, and found she had a large hole in her quarter, i. e. near the water line, under the side of her stern. We also saw men in a boat mending her port side, amidship. You may rely on this. Our batteries shot 74 shot and shell, and struck six or seven times."

We are also informed, third handed, that a minister on the Maryland side told a person who brought the news to this side, that he, the clergyman was present, though not officiating, at the burial of 28 persons taken from off board the vessel after the battle of Saturday, and who had been killed during the action.

Fredericksburg Herald June 4th.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Third Bombarkment at Acquia Creek.—ACQUIA CREEK, June 2.—The firing commenced at 11½ o'clock in the morning with great spirit. The line of battle, composed of three steamers and two tugs, seemed destined to devour in a few minutes our little battery at the point, whose outer works were protected by railroad iron which proved very beneficial. The largest steamer anchored directly in front of our battery on the point, and opened her broadsides in rapid succession, firing seven guns at once, and changing alternately her sides as her guns became heated. She was thought to be the Pawnee, carrying sixteen large 64-pounders. She fired with great precision, striking the battery very often, but not penetrating it. She was answered and saluted by our big sixty-four bull-dog, who struck her several times with ricochet shots, and it is reported that some of them pierced her from side to side. She was about a mile and a quarter from the wharf.

The other vessels fired very little, with the exception of a steam-tug, which, divested of all incumbrances, carried two thirty-two pounders—rifle guns—and by far outshot the guns on the Pawnee, throwing her shot over the surrounding hills The enemy after discharging 572 shots and shells, withdrew his vessels at about 4½ o'clock in the evening. The only damage done was from the rifle gun, which struck a poor chicken and severed its head from the body. Not a man received a scratch on our side; we know not what damage the enemy underwent. The bombardment cost the Federal Government about $6000, besides damage done the vessel. We fired only seventy-five shots. We are expecting an attack every minute.

HAGARSTOWN, MD., June 1.—R. W. Cumming, a prominent lawyer of this place, at the head of eighty secessionists, was shot and killed to-day by a man named Flannegan, whilst entering a gun store to procure arms.

Three Pennsylvania regiments are encamped near here. They will move on Harper's Ferry in a day or two.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Five prisoners taken in the engagement at Fairfax Courthouse have been brought in here. One of them is a Lieutenant named Washington, a nephew of John A. Washington, formerly of Mount Vernon. Another is a son of C. W. Dunnington, formerly a Captain of Police at the Capitol.

The Baltimore Clipper says that at the Acquia Creek engagement, the Freeborn received two shots, and the Pawnee eight or nine, but sustained no material damage, the shots having all struck above the water line. The same authority says that the batteries of the secessionists were badly damaged and that 10 or 12 men were killed.

[These stories of captures at Fairfax C. H. and 10 or 12 killed at Acquia creek are manifest inventions.]

Gen. Beauregard has assumed command at Manassas Gap.

RICHMOND, June 4.—All the Northern papers for a week back howl and groan over Ellsworth's death. Greeley blubbers like a sick calf, and invites everybody at the North to avenge the deed.

It is rumored that a despatch has been received stating that the Federal troops, numbering 8,000, occupied Martinsburg yesterday. This is only 23 miles from Harper's Ferry, and looks like an immediate attack on that place. The Confederate troops are fully prepared for it.

There are only 5,000 Federal troops in Maryland and not more than 30,000 in Washington and Alexandria.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Seventh Regiment arrived at half-past five o'clock. Their reception was most grand and enthusiastic.

Personal.—Brigadier Gen. Gwynn arrived in Norfolk on Monday night, and will assume command of the N. C. forces stationed at that point.—*Petersburg Express, 5th.*

[A letter in the Express says, what is more probable, that he was on his way to the North Carolina coast through the canal from Norfolk.]

Passes Northward.—We are happy to learn that our authorities have concluded to issue no more passes to persons travelling to the North. This is a wise and just determination.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The atrocities at Hampton Roads have excited our people almost to frenzy, and the universal cry now is, that the injuries of those people must be avenged.

Richmond Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending on Monday last, were $380,000. [That is at the rate of about seveuteen millions a year, while the expenditures are about a million a day.]

A gentleman arrived this morning, from the neighborhood of Centerville, Va., about 23 miles from Alexandria, reports that about 4,000 Southern troops were in that vicinity. He also confirmed the report that prominent Union men continue to be seized and conveyed further into Virginia, to be held as hostages for the safety of about forty secession soldiers now in Washington, awaiting the orders of the Government.

Gen. James Watson Webb, of New York, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The 2d New York regiment is demoralized and disbanded.

Arrest of Ex-Gov. Pratt.—Information was received yesterday from Annapolis that ex-Governor Thos. G. Pratt, of Maryland, had been arrested by the military of that city, on the charge of treason against the Government of the U. S. What act had been committed by Gov. Pratt upon which the charge was based did not transpire.

More Arrests.—Near Cockeysville, Md. (a few miles from Baltimore,) three gentlemen were taken from their beds at a late hour of the night and carried to York, Penn., where they are confined. The most intense excitement prevailed.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that the Government is embarrassed as to what disposition to make of prisoners. There are about 1,000 in durance vile at various places on various charges, 36 of whom are legitimate prisoners of war. If these men are considered as armed rebels, they should be hung. If exchanged, rebels would be recognized as belligerents according to the law of nations. The Cabinet is perplexed.

Gov. Brown of Georgia has delivered to the Treasurer of the State his subscription of one thousand dollars towards the support of the Georgia troops, and has determined to apply all the income of his plantation, after deducting necessary expenses, to this noble cause. Mrs. Gov. Brown is engaged in making soldiers' clothing and regrets that no one of her five little sons is old enough to bear arms.—*Atlanta Com.*

Distress in New York.—The New York Day Book says:

In every direction "this house to let," or "store for rent," "this property for sale," "selling off at less than cost," "assignees' sale;" &c. &c., stare you in the face—flanked by hosts of less important but similar announcements. Nor are these offers confined to old or inferior buildings, but hang, like placards on and effigy over the doorposts of some of the newest and most elegant structures on our proudest avenue. From the Astor House to the corner of 14th street, you may this morning count 189 of these commercial epitaphs.

Gen. Butler.—A gentleman in this city, of the highest character, who served with Gen. Butler as a Committeeman in the Charleston Democratic Convention, says, in a discussion which occurred in the Convention, Mr. Smith, of California, son of Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, denounced Gen. Butler personally in the most unmeasured terms, winding up by pronouncing him "a d—d coward," and that Butler turned very pale and quailed like a whipped hound beneath the anger of his adversary, not daring by word, look or action to resent it. It is suggested that if Mr. Smith were in Virginia, it might be well to send him down to Hampton, to look after the quandam committeeman from Massachusetts.

Richmond Dispatch.

Characteristic Anecdote of Wilson's Zouaves.—A correspondent tells this rather adamantine story:

The other day a Methodist clergyman went to exhort them. Billy Wilson drew his men up and called "attention!" The parson then gave them a very edifying and appropriate discourse, to which in obedience to the Colonel's commands, they listened attentively. When the parson had finished, Billy gave the "boys" a short talk, somewhat in this wise: "Boys, I want you to remember what the minister has told you. It is all for your good; take his advice, and follow it; for there is no knowing but what in less than six months every d—d one of you will be in h—ll!" Here a voice from the ranks called out, "Three cheers for h—ll!" and they were given with a will. The pastor, astonished and angry, asked what it meant. "Oh," says Billy, "the boys don't know much about Scripture. They think h—ll is somewhere between Montgomery and New Orleans, and they are d—d anxious to get down in that neighborhood!"

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,474,196 bales, against 4,379,210 last year. Decrease 905,014.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wilmington 4 per cent.

☞ See Fourth Page.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. R. B. Drane, Capt. JESSE HARGRAVE, of Davidson county, to Miss M. O., youngest daughter of the late R. H. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on Tuesday morning, May 28th, E

SHOWING HIS FAITH BY THIS WORKS.

There is so much point and humor about the speeches and writings of Josiah Turner, Jr., Senator from Orange, that we like to publish them. Read the following:

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

FORT MACON, May 23d, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—I must say a word, through you, to those furious office hunting defamers I left behind; and when I have done so, if they will propose a truce until we whip the common enemy, I will accede to it.

On my way here, after a short absence in the Legislature, I was told at nearly every depot, that "the soldiers in the Fort would not allow me to return, because in the Senate I had spoken disparagingly of them and their officers." The best proof that the soldiers did not believe it, is to be found in the fact that not one of them called me to account for what it was alleged I had said, while many told me what they had heard, adding that they did not believe it.

I have never known men better pleased with their officers, while their faith and confidence in the commandant, Col. Tew, is without limit. I have never said a word in disparagement of either. I did say in the Senate, we had but few military men in the State. I spoke, too, of the defenceless condition of the Fort, until we had mounted the thirty-two pounders. I did this to quicken the energies and movements of the Legislature.

I spoke of the few gallant boys we have here, who are under age and under size, (and some of them now down with the measles, and no mother near to nurse them.) I did say to those Senators whose voices were heard last winter so loud for war, that they owed it to themselves, to their country, to these little boys, and to their mothers, to take their places in the army. I said so then, I think so now.

I further said, that the old women in Orange would not kill young chickens early in the spring, because it was a waste; and so to kill these little boys so early in the war, would be a waste, especially as we had not yet heeled, pitted and tried the game of the old cocks, who had been crowing so long for the fight.

If any one had cause to be hurt by what I said in the Senate, it was not a fellow-soldier, but some of that swarm of office hunters, "original seceders" as they called themselves, who were seeking to command companies and regiments when they are not fit to drill in our awkward squads.

I did say, there were men in the lobbies who were so intent upon office and place, that they could not see the frightful crisis to which the country was advancing

These things were said, not in a corner, but in open Senate. I thought by it, to shame some of the "original seceders" out of the lobby into the camp. Many of them seem to think it against the principles of this revolution for them to go into the camp without a commission from the Governor. Their claim to a commission being based, net, upon their knowledge of military matters, but upon the fact that they were "original seceders."

There are some old gentlemen of the Home Guard, over forty-five, who seek with great assiduity places in the army for their near relations. Let them do so; but they need not take up so much time in misrepresenting and defaming me. I shall not put myself in the way of the promotion of their near relations, nor allow them to pass off their malevolence for public virtue.

If evil shall befall the South in the fearful struggle which is now going on, I trust I shall have as little in common with the enemy as any "original seceder." If they will only shoulder arms and put themselves in the ranks, I will forgive the abuse they have so liberally heaped upon the old Union men and myself; and I promise them that the public will have a better opinion of their candor and patriotism and no worse opinion of their courage.

Respectfully yours,
J. TURNER, jr.

NORTHERN REGIMENTS RETURNING HOME.

We have already noticed the fact that the Seventh Regiment has returned to New York. They promise to come back when the weather becomes cooler. The Baltimore South of the 30th has an account of another New York Regiment, the most of whom have quit Washington in disgust and gone home. This was the Second New York Regiment, Col. Tompkins. The Regiment originally consisted of 960 members; four or five hundred of them have passed through Baltimore on their return from Washington. The reporter of the South learned from some of their members that, up to the 29th, neither threats nor persuasion had induced more than three hundred and fifty of them to take the oath for more than three months. They stated to the reporter that they were induced to enlist for three months upon the representation that the Capital was in danger, and assurances that they were not wanted to invade the South, and also that their families would be provided for in their absence. When they reached Washington they were informed that the War Department would not recognize them, nor could they draw any pay, unless they would swear in for three years. Not assenting to this arrangement, they were sent out to camp, where they were supplied with a limited quantity of such provisions as could not be eaten, to test the effect of this treatment upon their determination. A number of the members state that they have entirely subsisted upon supplies obtained with the little funds they brought with them, while one of them, who was penniless, stated that for two days and a half he had not tasted food. On the day when they were mustered to be sworn in, an artillery battery was sent out from Washington, and placed in front of their camp, on the pretended ground that there was danger of mutiny in the camp, but which was regarded as designed for intimidation. However, on that day 306 took the oath, and next day 44 others returned to the camp for that purpose, while the remaining 600 made their preparations for returning home, the greater portion of whom passed through, as stated. One officer stated that such treatment as they had received at the hands of Government was unheard of in any country, and if any more volunteers came from New York after they reached home, they would do so with a full knowledge of what they might expect. He further stated that nearly all the regiments in Washington were disgusted with their treatment, and all the three months' volunteers who had not been sworn in, declared that they would not serve beyond that time.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Effect of the War in Maine.—An intelligent gentleman from Maine informs us that the war policy of Mr. Lincoln is becoming more and more canvassed in that State, and daily less popular He says that ship building and the lumber trade are completely flat, and that he is at a loss to know what the people will do. The idea that England may get the carrying trade of the South, and that eastern vessels may be thrown out of employment, stands up like a nightmare before the people. The late development of English policy in that direction, has stimulated this fear, long seen in the distance by many, as a remote possibility, but now thought within the range of probabilities. At all events, great anxiety exists in the minds of the people of Maine, whose livelihood is so intimately associated with ship building and the cotton trade, the former of which always has kept pace *pari passu* with the development of the other.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

General Lee.—The people of Virginia and of the South have great reason to congratulate themselves upon the possession of such a leader of their armies as Gen. Robert E. Lee. We have learned, with sincere gratification, that by none even of our own people is this distinguished son of the Old Dominion more highly appreciated than by the eminent statesman and soldier at the head of the Confederate Government. Gen. Lee, as a scientific military commander, is at least the equal of Gen. Scott, and, considering the great advantage of being a younger man, having more robust physical health, and being the champion of a better cause, we look upon him as his superior. Certain it is, in his best days, Winfield Scott considered Gen. Lee as his right arm, and we are inclined to think that in the Mexican war he was his brains also. When Gen. Lee assumed the command of affairs here, every one knows that our military preparations were in a condition which it makes us shudder to look back upon. But he gave himself, head, heart and soul, to the great work, and so wisely, skilfully, and energetically has he used all the resources at his command, that the insolent enemy, notwithstanding his boasted numbers and important possession of the powerful fortress of Old Point, has been held at bay, and compelled to postpone his march of invasion till now we can set him at defiance. We point with honest pride to the position Virginia is now in for defence, and claim that even Gen. Scott, with all his boasted military genius and experience, and all the vast resources of his section, has not proved himself as great and efficient a leader as the son of Light Horse Harry, the sagacious, intrepid and high-souled chieftain of Virginia.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Spiking Negroes.—The New York Tribune has an article recommending that the slaves taken by the abolition soldiers from their masters should be put to hard work in making batteries, and then makes this mysterious proposition:

"Then, too, if the exigencies of the campaign require so summary a proceeding, these contraband bipeds might be destroyed—*as property.* For example, when cannons are about to be abandoned to the enemy a prudent General causes them to be spiked and so-thoroughly spiked as to be forever worthless, as *cannon*, to the foe. So, as to negroes who had served in the Union camp, if our army were compelled to let them fall into the enemy's hands, they must first spike them, *as property*, so that they would be good for nothing to the foe; and, to make thorough work of it, the negroes must be instructed to tell the rebels, who might try to use them, that they were spiked."

Spiking negroes as they spike cannon! What does the wretch mean? Does he propose to cut off the hands and feet, to maim and mutilate the slaves when they can no longer make use of them? No crime is too horrible for the New York Tribune, and it would not surprise us if this is really what it means.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Virginia Women.—On Saturday last, when the report of an engagement at Acquia Creek reached Fredericksburg, the wife of an officer on duty there inquired, "Who brings the news?" Some one responded, "Your husband." The wife's reply was characteristic of Virginia women. "If," said she, "they are fighting at the Creek, *what is my husband doing here?*" Of course the officer was there on duty; but the reply of the wife was worthy the days of the Revolution.

Rebellious Demonstration in Baltimore.—A Washington correspondent of one of the New York Black Republican papers, telegraphs the following, under date of May 31:

"Since General Butler left Baltimore that city has been growing worse and worse. Intimations of a threatened attack upon the Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments, caused them to pass through last night with weapons loaded and bayonets fixed. In marching through the street, while few made demonstrations of loyalty, a large proportion cheered for Jeff. Davis, and shook their fists at the troops. This is not all. The railroad company agreed to send the cars containing the baggage and stores of the Thirteenth regiment across the city on the track, so as to prevent the delay that would be occasioned by freighting them from depot to depot. To whom this agreement became known outside the railroad company and regiment is not known, but it is a fact that the track was so disarranged as to throw the first freight car off the track. The two regiments did not deem it necessary to remain with their full force to protect their property, consequently a detail of fifteen men was left to accompany it to Washington. The two regiments had hardly left Baltimore before the guard was surrounded by a mob, who threatened the soldiers, cheered for Jeff. Davis, and, among other things, fired three shots. This is a specimen of loyal Baltimore. The report from there to-day is, that the mob spirit is reviving again. Quartermaster Rochester, of the Thirteenth, is quoted to me as the authority for the above statement."

Death of Hon. Stephen Arnold Douglas.—This well known statesman died in Chicago on Monday last. His wife, wife's father and mother, and his own personal relatives, including Dr. Miller, of Washington city, were present with him during his last moments. The remains were to be brought to Washington for interment. Senator Cameron has published an official obituary notice, speaking of him as a patriot, above all party considerations. He will have a public funeral.

Richmond Dispatch.

A Beautiful Government.—Seward, Prime Minister, convicted of wilful falsehood and deliberate deceit on the testimony of a Judge of the Supreme Court—and President Lincoln pronounced a perjured usurper by the Chief Justice who administered to him the oath of office. Are the supporters of such a Government patriots or gentlemen?—*Fred. News.*

More Thieving.—We understand that a parcel of drunken, vagabond printers, attached to Wilcox's Michigan Regiment, have stolen the office of R. M. Smith, Esq., (who recently published the Virginia Sentinel,) and intend to issue a paper immediately on their own account. It is to be called the Daily Alexandria Union.—*Pet. Ex.*

The prize commissioners at New York have given up the schooner George M. Smith from Wilmington, North Carolina, it having been shown that she cleared before the fifteen days allowed by the President's proclamation expired.

Whiskey vs. Bullets.—An old soldier offers the following excellent advice to volunteers:

My boys! If any among you have been in the habit of drinking much whiskey, quit it! If you continue to drink hard, you are dished; your more sober comrades will bury you. In the service you have to undergo, whiskey will kill you with more certainty than the ball or shell. If you are exhausted after a long march, a jorum of strong tea and a chunk of stale bread will do you more good than all the whiskey that was ever concocted. The boatmen of Canada will tell you that. Coffee is not good; but a jorum of strong tea will check a tendency to dysentery and bowel complaint. Soup is good. Much meat is bad in hot weather; the less meat the less blood, the less blood the less load to carry—bone and sinew make the soldier, not blood. A light diet may go hard with men of strong appetites; but he that lives soberly and lightly will recover of his wounds quicker and trouble the hospital less than the man that drinks hard and gorges himself incessantly.

MILITARY ITEMS FROM THE STANDARD.

Third N. C. Regiment.—The following are the Officers and Companies composing the third N. C. Regiment now at Suffolk, Virginia:

Colonel.—W. D. Pender.
Lieut. Colonel.—W. S Guy.
Major.—D. H. Hamilton.
Reg. Quar. Master.—David Pender.
Reg. Commissary.—Thos. Cain.

COMPANIES.

1. Yanceyville Grays, Capt. Graves.
2. Randelsburg Rifles, Capt. Erwin.
3. Milton Blues, Capt. Mitchell.
4. Leasburg Grays, Capt. Hambrick.
5. Alamance Regulators, Capt. Ruffin.
6. Davie Grays, Capt. Clement.
7. Edgecombe Rifles, Capt. Hyman.
8. Rockingham Guards, Capt. Scales.
9. Rockingham Rangers, Capt. Settle.
10. Dixie Boys, Capt. Bailey.

Fourth N. C. Regiment.—The following are the Officers and Companies of the 4th N. C. Regiment, now at Garysburg, but ordered to Suffolk in a few days:

Colonel.—Junius Daniel.
Lieut. Colonel.—Geo. P. Lovejoy.
Major.—Paul P. Falson.

COMPANIES.

1. Roanoke Minute Men, Capt. Johnston.
2. Thomasville Rifles, Capt. Miller.
3. Anson Guards, Capt. Smith.
4. Cleveland Blues, Capt. Dixon.
5. Oak City Guards, Capt. Faribault.
6. Rough and Ready Guards, Capt. Vance.
7. Reid Guards, Capt. Slade.
8. Stanly Marksmen, Capt. Anderson.
9. Lexington Wild Cats, Capt. Hargrave.
10. Raleigh Rifles, Capt. Harrison.

Companies Reported.—We understand that 193 companies of State volunteers have been tendered to the Governor, and registered in the Adjutant General's office. We doubt not 100 more will soon be ready to report.

Col. J. Johnston Pettigrew.—This gentleman is a native North Carolinian and a devoted patriot. He has been for some years a resident of South Carolina, and is now connected with the South Carolina State Army. Our State has but few sons possessing greater vigor of intellect and all the attributes of a great mind more than he does. We are assured by those who know, that although his education was not a military one, yet few possess more military knowledge, skill and strategic talent than Col. Pettigrew. His behaviour and abilities as a commanding officer in South Carolina have elicited the highest eulogies.

Some time ago, we learned that Col. Pettigrew tendered his services to Gov. Ellis, to serve in his native State. Why is it Col. Pettigrew is not among us, and in command of some of our forces? Has the Executive ever replied to his tender? We should like to know.—*Ral. Standard.*

Capt. F. T. Bryan.—It was understood during the session of the Legislature here last winter, that if the services of this able officer were desired in his native State, to aid in the re-organization of our militia system, they could be obtained. Many of his friends were anxious that he should be elected Adjutant General, believing that his eminent qualifications for that post, in the event of the secession of the State and war, would make his services invaluable. We learn that the proposition was made to him by his friends directly, the terms agreed on, and that he consented to come. In a few days however, without his being advised of it, the salary first fixed upon was reduced and Gen. Hoke was elected.

We are gratified at being able to state upon good authority, that Capt. Bryan has resigned his position in the corps of U. S. Topographical Engineers, and we hope to hear soon that the South is reaping the benefit of his valuable services, in the great struggle for Southern freedom and independence. Capt. Bryan is now in Missouri, where his family resides, having married a lady of that State. We feel sure that his native State desires and demands his services, and we hope to hear soon that he has again tendered them to her, or has identified himself with the patriotic men of Missouri in an uprising against the high-handed and wicked purposes of Abraham Lincoln.

North Carolina Abroad.—Col. John Louis Taylor Sneed, a native of this State, but for some years a resident of Tennessee, has been appointed a Brigadier-General by Gov. Harris of that State. He was a Captain of a company of Dragoons in the Mexican war and did gallant service in the field, under Col. Yell.

Raleigh Rifles.—The correspondent of the Richmond Examiner from Raleigh, pays the following handsome tribute to the Raleigh Rifles:

"New companies are continually being armed and equipped, and put in a condition for active service. The Raleigh Rifles will leave here on Saturday morning for Virginia, under their brave and gallant commander, Capt. W. H. Harrison. This is as fine a company as ever drew a trigger or repulsed an enemy, and from the entire confidence they have in their commander, you may rely upon them to do the most efficient service. This company is composed of some of the most respectably connected gentlemen in the State—married as well as single. They know no allegiance save to the South, and are resolved to die rather than be subjugated. True courage is the heritage of every man of them. The Raleigh Rifles are officered as follows:

Wm. H. Harrison, (Mayor of Raleigh,) Captain; Hon. Sion H. Rogers, First Lieutenant; Jos. Jones, Second Lieutenant; Seaton Gales, former editor of the Raleigh Register, Third Lieutenant; Orderly Sergeant, J. W. Miller; Second Sergeant, Wm. H. Moore; Third Sergeant, Richard C. Badger, (son of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger,) and Fourth Sergeant, E. M. Roberts. In the Raleigh Rifles are 80 determined hearts, exclusive of officers and band.

Returning Arms.—Last week we published the order or request of the Adjutant General for the collection of all State arms by the Sheriffs and forward them to Raleigh. We doubt the propriety of this, as arms of all kinds are extremely scarce among the people, and a new supply cannot now be purchased by individuals. It is necessary for home-defence that every man should have one gun at least in his house. Those who have old muskets will, no doubt, make good use of them when the pinch comes.—*Char. Dem.*

Salt.—Make Salt; you can do so all around the coast by evaporating the seawater. That is the way it is made at Turks Island. If the blockade is really made effective, we must make Salt. We must have Salt to cure beef, pork and so forth. Salt is now too high. It is much higher than it ought to be.—*Wil. Journal.*

A Move in the Right Direction.—We learn that Messrs. Weill & Anathan are about to establish on an extensive scale, the manufacture of cheap clothing in the town of Wilmington. This we are glad to see. It is so much towards real independence, and besides, it will supply a means of earning a living to hundreds of worthy women and girls who are only anxious for an opportunity to do so.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Among the branches of manufacture which will soon be needed in the South, and which, properly conducted, would prove profitable, we may mention glassware, common cutlery, ploughs, hoes, harrows, axes, and agricultural implements generally, and water-proof clothing materials.

Charleston Courier.

The Harriet Lane Punctured.—Passengers by the Norfolk train of yesterday afternoon inform us, that the saucy craft Harriet Lane, steamed up yesterday morning early and opened fire at Pigg's Point Battery. This battery commands the mouth of Nansemond River, and is controlled by the soldiers now quartered at Camp Jackson. Several shots were exchanged, and on both sides it seemed for some time to be mere child's play. The Confederate boys finally determined to observe more particularity in aiming their guns, and sent a shot into the side of the vixen. This produced a change of position, and caused the craft to wheel about and make for Old Point, but just as she was heading for the Fortress, another gun boomed from the Confederate battery, and the Harriet Lane retreated with a hole in her stern as well as her side.—*Petersburg Express.*

First Capture by a Charleston Privateer.—We have just time, as we go to press, to announce that the privateer Savannah (formerly a pilot boat) has captured and sent into Georgetown a Portland brig, loaded with sugar, and valued at $40,000. This is the beginning of the end.

Charleston Mercury.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, June 4.—The South Carolina Picket Guard had a small skirmish with the enemy, which resulted in their defeat with three men killed. One of our men was wounded.

Incidents of the Acquia Creek Fight.—The Fredericksburg Herald, speaking of the first fight at Acquia Creek, says:

There was no one injured on our side except William McDougall of this place, who received a slight flesh wound on the hand by a shell that exploded above him. McDougall had gone in a boat for the purpose of bringing in a guard off a small schooner. His quick eye discerned a shell making direct for him as he sat in the boat sculling; with one bound he cleared the boat, jumping into the river, but still holding on to the boat with one hand; the shell exploded above him, and one piece struck his hand."

During the firing two shells fell in one of the batteries, and, so soon as they had fallen, both were taken hold of by Lieut. Yancey, of the Tennessee regiment, and pitched into the river before they could do any damage. We have this from an eye-witness.

The Hampton Affair.—There is no doubt of the correctness of the particulars we gave yesterday of the rencounter between Mr. Paschal H. Lattimer and a Yankee Lieutenant, in the store of the former. Mr. Lattimer was a citizen in good circumstances conducting the retail grocery business, and had recently built a new brick store at one of the corners of the "cross streets," and was then occupying it. He was of small stature, but full of spunk, and just the man to resent such a brutal insult as the one offered him by the minion of a despot.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Troops are pouring in again to-day. If they continue to reach us in the same ratio as they have done since President Davis assumed control, but few days will elapse before 150,000 gallant sons of the South will shoulder arms on the soil of Old Virginia, and then all things being ready, under the lead of Davis, Lee, Beauregard, Ruggles, the Johnstons, Magruders, Fauntleroys and others, we shall march on conquering and to conquer, until the Confederate flag waves in triumph over every inch of Southern soil from the Susquehanna to the Rio Grande.

Richmond Letter to Pet. Express, June 5th.

Brigadier General Wise.—Henry A. Wise hangs out his banner, and appeals, through the Whig of to-day, to the gallant spirits of the land to rally under its folds. His trumpet call will ring through the State, and the brave blood of many a manly heart will leap at the sound. He will gather around him a band of as chivalrous men as ever armed in any cause, and no knightlier leader ever drew blade than the dauntless and gifted chieftain whose battle cry they will hear and whose white plume they will follow. Let those who march under his standard be sure he will give them "a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns."—*Richmond Whig.*

We are requested by the military authorities of the Confederate States to urge upon our brethren of the press, throughout the South, the importance of abstaining from all specific allusion to the movements of troops. The very wisest plans of the Government may be thwarted by an untimely or otherwise injudicious exposure.

Charleston Courier.

A Massachusetts Lieutenant Drummed out of Camp.—John Abbott, Second Lieutenant in Company A., Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, was ignominiously drummed out of the camp on Monday for saying that he "hoped to see the Secessionists' flag wave over all the New England States. That they were a d——d set of hypocritical abolitionists, and he wanted to see them all cleared out."

We find the above in the Baltimore American. Where the camp was, is not stated.

Secretary Cameron has addressed letters to the Governors of States which furnish troops, trusting that they would commission no one of doubtful morals.

There is nothing doubtful about the morals of Sickels and Wilson, and a good many others.

A Complete Backdown.—We copy the following from the New Orleans Delta:

The U. S. steamer Brooklyn, Capt. Poore, having notified the authorities at the Balize that a strict blockade of the mouth of the river had been ordered, was boarded yesterday under a flag of truce by the captains of several British and French vessels now on the bar, and Capt. Poore was asked if he intended to prevent the departure of vessels belonging to English and French owners, and loaded with freight for foreign ports. Poore declared that he should certainly prevent their departures or seize them if they attempted to run the blockade. As their ships were all heavily loaded with valuable cargoes, including two thousand hogsheads of tobacco shipped by the French Consul on account of the French Government, and several hundred on account of Rothschilds and other foreign houses, such a decision naturally produced considerable excitement in the city. The British and French Consuls took the matter in hand; and by telegraph caused Capt. Poore to understand that they would not permit such nonsense, and that the British and French squadrons would be here in a few days to protect the interests of their Governments. The last news from the Balize was that Poore had backed down, and the ships were all going out. The British and French merchants in the city, who are largely engaged in our trade, will demand the protection of their Governments, and it is hoped both by them and our own citizens, as all the trade we have or intend to have is with their ports, that their fleets will speedily appear in the Gulf.

THIS UNNATURAL WAR.—In a Vicksburg (Miss.) company, now in Richmond, is a son of Capt. Adams who commands the U. S. war fleet now at Pensacola, and J. H. Hobart, a nephew of the late Bishop Hobart of New York.

The North insists upon a war in which father is arrayed against son, and brother against brother.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
June Term, 1861.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, I will sell for Cash, at the Court House Door, in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on the first Monday in August next, a Negro SLAVE, who says his name is Henderson Sears. Said Slave was committed to the Jail of this County as a Runaway, on the first day of May 1860, and is sold by order of Court pursuant to act of Assembly.

Said Slave is about 21 years old, 5 feet eleven inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., is black, and is a very likely fellow.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff,
By P. F. ALDERMAN, D. S.
June 5. 36-tu

"IS THERE A GOVERNMENT?"

This is the question which the Lincoln party asked of the country, on his accession, and which it has proceeded to solve in its own way.

Their President protessed such scrupulous respect for the Constitution, that he could not recognise the slightest disobedience to any part of it, nor to any act of Congress, no matter how extensive, nor how unanimous, might be the refusal of the people. He could not for one moment acquiesce in the actual, positive *fact*, that the people of the South were really in the possession of a government of their own, and that the power of the old Federal Union was extinct within their limits. No—*in theory*, that Federal Union was indestructible; and he was to act as if each part and parcel of its machinery were in full operation everywhere, and in strict accordance with its original principles. Nothing could be dispensed with for the sake of present peace and future friendship—nothing for the sake of saving the effusion of blood and the horrors of civil war.

But, in prosecuting that war, he has been fettered by no such difficulties.

Under that Constitution, Congress alone has the power to declare war. *The President has assumed and exercised that power.*

Congress alone has the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus. The President authorizes even his military subordinates to suspend it at their pleasure.*

The federal power, under the Constitution, has no right to interfere, within the limits of a State, except for specified purposes. But the President assumes, and delegates to others, the power (at their discretion) to occupy States with military forces, to disarm the citizens, to arrest and confine them without process of law, to seize and confiscate property, to stop the mails, to interdict commerce and traveling, to blockade ports and repeal or suspend the acts of Congress declaring them ports of entry, to declare privateering piracy, in the face of constant assertions of the opposite doctrine, by our own laws, to raise troops indefinitely, to borrow money at pleasure, to supersede the authority of State Governors and other officers, to encourage the running away of slaves and to protect the fugitives from pursuit—and, in a word, by successive proclamations and orders to legislate arbitrarily upon all subjects whatever.

And all this he does, declaring that the Union is still intact, and the Constitution inviolate!

Could a Roman Cæsar, or a Russian Emperor, or a Turkish Sultan, be more absolute and despotic? *Is there a government?* And if so, what is it? A free republic, or a slavish tyranny?

The North will have cause to repent this upon many accounts: perhaps the most fundamental and lasting of the mischiefs will be the precedent of abject submission to the control of a despot. They will realize the fate of the horse who took a master on his back, that he might be revenged upon the stag—and found too late that he could not displace his rider, nor get the bit out of his mouth. But one part of the fable they will never realize —*the stag will never be taken.*—*Rich. Whig.*

THE LONDON TIMES'S CORRESPONDENT.—The fifth letter from the celebrated "war correspondent" of the London Times, now traveling in this country, is published. It was written from Charleston, soon after the capture of Fort Sumter. We have not room for it; but the following paragraphs are of interest:—

The *physique* of the South Carolina troops is undeniably good. Now and then undersized, weakly men may be met with, but the great majority of the companies consist of rank and file, exceeding the average stature of Europeans, and very well built and muscular. The men run very large down here. Nothing, indeed, can be more obvious, when one looks at the full grown, healthy, handsome race which develops itself in the streets, in the bar-rooms and in the hotel halls, than the error of the argument, which is mainly used by the Carolinians themselves, that white men cannot thrive in their State. In limb, figure, height, weight, they are equal to any people I have ever seen, and their features are very regular and pronounced. Many of those who serve in the ranks are men worth from £5000 to £10,000 a year—at least, so I was told—and men were pointed out to me who were said to be worth far more. One private feeds his company on French pates and Madeira, another provides his comrades with unlimited champagne, most grateful on the arid sand hill; a third, with a more soldierly view to their permanent, rather than occasional efficiency, purchases for the men of his "Guard" a complete equipment of Enfield rifles.

Yesterday morning I waited on Gen. Beauregard, who is commanding the forces of South Carolina. His Aides de Camp—Mr. Manning, Mr. Chesnut, Mr. Porcher Miles and Colonel Lucas—accompanied me. Of these, the former has been Governor of this State, the next has been a Senator, the third a member of Congress. They are all volunteers, and are gentlemen of position in the State; and the fact that they are not only content but gratified, to act as *aides* to the professional soldier, is the best proof of the reality of the spirit which animates the class they represent.

The General was seated at his desk. Any one accustomed to soldiers can readily detect the "real article" from the counterfeit, and when General Beauregard stood up to welcome us it was patent that he was a man capable of greater things than taking Sumter. He is a squarely-built, lean man, of about 40 years of age, with broad shoulders, and legs "made to fit" a horse of middle height; and his head is covered with thick hair, cropped close, and showing the bumps, which are reflective and combative, with a true Gallic air at the back of the skull: the forehead, broad and well developed, projects somewhat over the keen, eager dark eyes; the face is very thin, with very high cheek bones, a well shaped nose, slightly aquiline, and a large, rigid, sharply cut mouth, set above a full, fighting chin. In the event of any important operations taking place, the name of this officer will, I feel assured, be heard often enough to be my excuse for this little sketch of his outward man.

After describing the condition of Sumter as he saw it after the bombardment, and the wretched provision made by the government for its defence, Mr. Russell says,—

"Had Major Anderson been properly provided so that he could have at once sent his men to the guns, opened fire from those in barbette, thrown shell and hot shot, kept relays to all his casemates and put out fires as they arose from red hot shot or shell, he must, I have no earthly doubt, have driven the troops off Morris' Island, burnt out Fort Moultrie and silenced the enemy's fire. His loss might been considerable; that of the Confederates must have been very great."

$50 REWARD!

I will give the sum of twenty-five dollars reward for my Negro man SOLOMON, who ran away from my plantation, Orton, in Brunswick county, N. C., about the 1st of April, 1861. Solomon is of middle size, dark complexion, about 28 years of age, formerly belonged to Dr. Frederick J. Hill, deceased.

I will also give twenty-five dollars reward for FRED, generally known as Fred Burgwin, who ran away on the 6th of May, 1861, from Orton. Fred is also of middle size, dark complexion, about 30 years of age. He likewise belonged formerly to Dr. Frederick J. Hill, deceased. I will give the above stipulated reward for either of them delivered at my plantation, or confined in any Jail. THOMAS C. MILLER.
May 22, 1861. 35-1m

From the Raleigh Standard.

CHATHAM COAL FIELDS.

MR. EDITOR: According to promise, I will give you some account of the iron and coal-fields in Chatham county, and what is being done in the mines.

Arriving in that region, I first visited Ore Hill, twelve miles above Egypt, on Deep River, where I found a blast-furnace nearly ready for the blast. I am indebted for much information concerning the coal and iron deposits of this section, to the politeness of Mr. B. B. Babbington, a gentleman of much skill, and who has had considerable experience in making iron from the ore. He accompanied me to Ore Hill, which comprises about five hundred acres of one solid mass of iron-ore. I was informed, and my own judgment endorses the opinion, that this ore will yield 48 *per cent.* of iron. There is a large quantity of it already got out for the furnace. This is the *hemetite* ore, of which iron is made for such articles as require great strength, such as mill-gearing, car-wheels, cannon, &c. I was also conducted to the coal-house, where they have a very large amount of coal to be used in the furnace; and next, to the furnace-building, which is complete, and has the ponderous stack already up. Mr. B informed me that he would be able to take out about six or eight tons of iron per day. After a survey of the works at this place, I bade adieu to my gentlemanly conductor, with a hearty wish that the company may meet with the most abundant success.

I next visited the "Gulf," on Deep River, where I found three men raising coal by hand power, with a windlass. The coal is obtained about twenty feet below the surface, and they informed me that they were taking out about one hundred bushels per day, and the coal is of very good quality. I next came to the Egypt coal fields. It is known to the public that the company operating here, met with a serious misfortune some three or four years ago, by having their shaft blown up by fire-damp. Since then, the mine has not been worked, for want of an outlet. The Coal-field Railroad from Fayetteville is completed to within two miles of this place. The company who own these mines, seeing the troubles that were coming upon the country, and knowing that we must soon look entirely at home for our supplies of coal and iron, commenced to clear the shaft of the water, of which it was full, to accomplish which will involve an expense of several thousand dollars. Mr. McClane, who superintends the operation, informed me he would be able in a short time, to raise forty tons of coal per day. He said they had the power to raise two hundred tons per day, but if they can find sale for forty tons, he could keep going and pay expenses.

Now, shall this company be sustained, or shall it be allowed to go down? that is the question. I hope it will be sustained; not for the benefit of a few only, but for the whole State. It can be sustained, and spring into new life and vigor, if the Convention, now in session, will authorize an appropriation to erect a rolling mill at the Coal-fields, for the purpose of rolling out bar-iron, railroad iron, and iron for other purposes, for the use of the State. A supply of coal and pig-iron can be furnished by individual enterprise, to keep the mill constantly going. Every industrial pursuit will be checked, and many entirely stopped, unless something of this sort be done. It may be said by some that the State is not now able to enter into this thing; so be it. And we soon will not be able to run our plows, nor our mills, nor repair our railroads, nor build houses or vessels. Let the enterprise be fostered by a little State aid, and we will soon be independent of the North and of every where else, in this respect at least. No richer mineral deposits lie imbedded beneath the surface of the ground, than can be found in North Carolina, and no State can come nearer producing everything required to give her people all the necessaries and luxuries of life, than she. It is only necessary to go to work and develop her natural resources, to make her almost independent of the world, and to turn the current of trade, so as to make her an exporting instead of an importing people.

These facts, Mr. Editor, I have hastily thrown together, for the consideration of the Convention and of the State, and I hope they may receive that attention to which their importance, and not my imperfect sketch of them, is entitled.

Yours, &c. PRACTICAL

FOR THE OBSERVER.

JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C., June 5, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—On Saturday the 1st inst. beneath several large spreading oaks, at Washington Academy, in the extreme southern part of Johnston County, in the immediate neighborhood of Thos. Underwood, Col. John Eason and others, was spread a table, some eighty feet in length, by the ladies principally of Johnston, for Capt. Williams's company of volunteers, the Independent Blues, formed principally of brave men of the northern part of Sampson. This company had been drilling for several weeks at Newton Grove, Sampson County. The ladies of Johnston, the aged, the middle aged, and the young, had been several days plying their needles on uniform, &c., at the said Academy, and learning that the company was on the verge of taking their departure to fight the battles of their country, to protect their homes and fire-sides, adopted this mode to express their respect and firm reliance on them for protection.

At a very early hour carriages, buggies, wagons and carts were pouring up to the Academy, and ere the hour of ten the table was completely covered with almost any kind of nice eatables, in fact it looked more like a gorgeous wedding. To give the ladies due praise need not be attempted.

At half past eleven, Capt. Williams marched up his company, (consisting of about ninety men.) After drilling a short time, Dr. J. C. Monk by request, welcomed the company and tendered them the dinner in a very appropriate manner; he said the ladies prepared this feast, for the Independent Blues, who were going to fight the battles in behalf of their (the ladies') honor and fire-sides; woman's sphere was that of peace and tranquility, and on their strong arms they leaned for protection from their enemies. Lieut. C. B. Monk on behalf of the company, accepted the dinner; he said that whether in the camp or at the post of duty, they would ever remember this kindness of the ladies, and when in the heat of battle, when the bayonets were pointed at their breast, the remembrance of this day and for whom they were fighting should nerve their arms to more vigorous action. He assured the ladies they should be protected, that they would leave with the determination to die ere they were conquered. Capt. Williams and his company surrounded the table and partook of the rich viands spread for them.

Dinner over, Dr. J. C. Monk was called upon by Capt. Williams and others to address the Company, and responded in a very appropriate manner, recommending to the privates obedience to their officers, and abstinence from vice of every kind; and to the officers leniency to the privates and readiness at all times to see each wrong duly redressed.

Lieut. Monk having been called upon, reviewed the wrongs we (the South) had sustained for the last thirty years. Mr. —— Hawley (a private in the Company) being called, made a short but appropriate address, assuring the ladies they should be protected at every hazard, though it cost their heart's blood. The Company, after giving three cheers for the ladies, left for Newton Grove, amid cheers for the I. B's, and many a heart breathed forth a prayer for their safe return to their homes, to be fondly embraced by parents, wives, sisters, brothers and friends. A SPECTATOR.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
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☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1861.

THE MAILS.—There is gross disorder or carelessness, not only on interior routes in this State, about which we receive almost daily complaints, but on the great routes Northward. We know that not a day passes but that letters are written to and by our volunteers at Yorktown; yet from Wednesday last, when letters five days old were received here, up to Sunday, not a letter came from Yorktown. On Sunday, (yesterday,) came some of older date, and of the same date, and of five days later, than those received on Wednesday. Two days are enough between the two places. We learn that like delays occur in getting letters at Yorktown. The Virginia papers are also irregular. Twice in the past four days we have been indebted to passengers in the stage from Raleigh for Richmond and Petersburg papers of the preceding days, which reached Raleigh in due time, and why not Fayetteville? Can the evil be remedied?

FROM YORKTOWN.—A letter of the 5th, received here yesterday, mentions four of our sick volunteers as being all better, (including Dr. Graham.) Verbal accounts, from a gentleman at Raleigh who left the camp on the 6th (we believe,) state that the volunteers were generally well.

A letter in the Petersburg Express from Williamsburg, June 4th, after stating that Gen. Lee arrived there that day, adds that the enemy is at "Hampton Half-Way House," which is but 6 miles from Yorktown. But this is evidently a false report, for it is neither mentioned in any other letters nor by the gentleman at Raleigh who left Yorktown after the 4th.

THE BATTLE AT PHILIPPI.—The accounts conflict as to the result of the engagement at this little village in Western Virginia. The Yankees claim the victory, admitting the loss of only one killed, and he a Colonel, and claiming to have killed 15 Virginians. The Virginians admit six killed, but claim to have killed 60 or 70 of the enemy and to have repulsed them three times. If the truth is midway between the two accounts, (and the Yankees lie so dreadfully that we think it is better than that,) then our friends had the best of it, though taken by surprise and far fewer in number. It is not, however, so decisive a victory as ancient history tells of at another Philippi, where "the *republican party* was completely subdued." Let us hope for a like result when they "meet again at Philippi."

We have elsewhere embodied the material particulars.

ROBESON COUNTY.—"The Highland Boys" are now quartered at Floral College, subject to the orders of the Governor. They number 85, with T. D. Love Captain; A A. McIver 1st Lieuten nt, Dr. J. W. McNair 2d, and H P. Purcell 3d. This is the third Company furnished by Robeson to the cause of the country.

MOORE COUNTY.—A friend at Carthage writes us as follows:—

CARTHAGE, June 7th, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—"Gallant little Moore" is coming to the rescue. The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions has appropriated $25,000 for the support of Volunteers and their families. On yesterday, at our Battalion muster, when the call was made for volunteers, over one hundred turned out. Capt. Martin's company was filled out, 110 men. A company of Moore County Cavalry was nearly completed; and about fifty names obtained for the second company of Moore County Infantry. There will be three companies in the field from Moore County in less than two weeks.

Capt. Martin's company has been accepted by the Governor, and the officers commissioned, and will start for their destination, as soon as their uniform can be completed.

Moore County has not moved as rapidly as some of her sister counties; but be assured she will do her whole duty.

The following are the officers of the Company now ready for the field:

W P Martin Captain; C Dowd 1st Lieut; James D. McIver 2d do; R W Goldston 3d do; M D McNeill 1st Sergeant; R Street 2d do; L P Tyson 3d do; Wm McLeod 4th do; J K McNeill 1st Corporal; F M McIntosh 2d do; J H McGilvary 3d do; Malcom Brewer 4th do.

CHATHAM COUNTY.—A letter to the Editors gives good accounts, as follows:

Cartersville, Chatham Co., June 6.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Thinking you felt anxious to hear from old Chatham, I send you the following: On the 18th of May we commenced at Cartersville to make up a Volunteer Company for the defence of our country and our rights; now we number over 100, and have tendered our services to the Governor and been received. We shall go whenever and wherever needs be for the rights of the South. Liberty or death is our motto. Most of the citizens are doing all they can for us and for the cause.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—A letter says,—

"Three volunteer companies have been raised and organized—numbering over 200 men. Other companies are being raised. We are all of one mind, determined to resist Abe Lincoln and his minions to the bitter end."

SURRY.—Surry county, with about 1,500 voters, has now organized and ready for service 500 volunteers. Well done Surry!—*Salisbury Watchman.*

W. G. Robinson, late Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the State Troops, with the rank of Major.

Major Gatlin, a distinguished North Carolina officer in the U. S. army, has resigned and returned to the State.

PARTY APPOINTMENTS.—The Standard, in reply to the Charlotte Democrat, which stated that Gov. Ellis had given many of the highest military positions to political opponents, publishes a list of all the civilians appointed to high positions, and challenges the Democrat to "find the half of a late Union man among them."

The Standard also publishes a letter from Wilmington which says,—

"I have lately seen in your paper some implied criticisms on the appointments made by Gov. Ellis and the Advisory Board. In them you are right, and the great mass of the people are with you. I notice among the appointments made, some of them are men who had failed to be elected to offices in volunteer companies on account of pure unfitness. I may be old fogyish, but I think sobriety and good moral character are very essential requisites for an officer. Whereas, it seems as if a decided preference was for those who can drink the most whiskey. To leave entirely out of view the question of making former party faith a test, would be right, but even partyism would be very allowable did all the appointments come up to the proper standard of morals and intellect."

A MODEL CHARGE.—We have heard of one of our North Carolina Judges who charged the Grand Jury two years ago against Ad Valorem, and again informed another Grand Jury a few months ago that there was no hope of a peaceful settlement of our national difficulties; but he has his match in Judge Hall, of the U. S. District Court at Rochester, N. Y., who inculcated what the National Intelligencer calls "a useful lesson," by invoking for the President and his Cabinet and Gen. Scott, "the charitable judgment and patriotic confidence" of the Grand Jury! Trust in the President, he says, and give to Scott an undoubting confidence; and much more of the same sort, and in deprecation of "the impatient clamors and provoking taunts of a partisan press."

We infer from all this that there is a powerful feeling even in Western New York again Lincoln and Scott and their vandal war.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT MAN.—Senator Douglas of Illinois is dead. Not yet 50 years of age, his career had been brilliant, and his prospect of reaching the Presidency of the United States as promising as his determination to reach it was fixed. He appeared to have a constitution of iron, but it has probably been undermined by that habit of intemperance which has destroyed myriads of other great intellects—and *his* intellect, whatever may be thought of him otherwise, was one of the greatest in all the country.

RETALIATION.—The Richmond Dispatch quotes from the N. Y. Tribune a very decided remark, that the negroes enticed away from their owners and put to hard work by the Lincolnites on the fortifications at Old Point, "can *never be given up* to their former owners, *nor even paid for* under any settlement."

This is strong ground. In view of such a determination, and of the seizures and destruction of private property at Hampton and elsewhere, (wherever indeed the vandals have had force enough to take it,) the Dispatch recommends the establishment of a Court of Claims in the Southern Confederacy, before which every man who has had private property taken from him, whether slaves, provisions or goods, shall be allowed to prove his loss, whereupon he shall be paid by the confiscation of all real and personal property held by Northern men in the South, of all debts due by Southern men to Northern men, and of all stocks of Southern States &c. held at the North.

We have been an advocate for every Southern man paying his debts to Northern men, to the last dollar. But we expected the war, when it came on, to be conducted upon civilized principles. In view of the monstrous outrages perpetrated, and the still more desolating furies intended to be showered upon the South, we have changed that opinion, and agree with the Dispatch, that a court of claims should award compensation to our fellow citizens who have been robbed. It is a necessary retaliation. It is justice to those who are in a situation to bear the brunt of this malignant, devilish war.

It is estimated that Southern people owe at the North from thirty to sixty millions of dollars. There are perhaps as many millions of Southern State bonds held there. These will furnish an ample fund out of which to pay for Southern property confiscated by Lincoln and his myrmidons.

THE CUNNING SEWARD.—Lincoln's Secretary of State fancies that he has England and France and the Confederate States on the hip about the privateering question. He knows that all over the United States there went up a shout of exultation over Marcy's unanswerable letter refusing to give up the right of privateering. He knows that that letter settled the question—that England and France saw that there was no use to renew the negotiation about it, for that the government and people of the United States were united as one man, not only in defence of the right, under the clear law of nations, but also as to the expediency of exercising it, whenever the United States should get into a war with any power having more of a navy than herself.

But Seward fancies, that because the negotiation was not renewed after that letter, he can now, after a silence of five years, notify England and France that the United States *agrees* to the proposed treaty for the abolition of privateering! And he is said to have sent instructions to his Ministers in Europe to that effect on the 24th of April last. A Washington letter to the N. Y. Times states this and adds,—

"This must prove a crushing blow to the Southern Confederacy, for it not only debars Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey from countenancing Jeff. Davis's privateers in any way, but it obliges them, through active operations, by their fleets, to suppress such privateers as pirates. This ends that dream and leaves the Southern conspirators no means of doing us serious harm except by invading the Free States."

Now if there is any thing that could add to the contempt with which England evidently regards Lincoln's administration, it is this supposed cunning device. Seward and Lincoln raised no voice against Marcy's refusal to give up privateering. Everybody applauded that. The United States was the weaker power and must hold on to this element of strength. But no sooner is it their bull that is to be gored, than the whole aspect of the matter is changed. The miserable hypocrites!

Another correspondent in the very same No. of the Times takes this view of the subject, as follows:—

"There is no expectation that the notice served by Secretary Seward upon the European Powers, that this country accepts the propositions of the European Governments, will be regarded as "in time." The letter of Secretary Marcy was at that time considered conclusive, and final. It was so regarded by the European Powers, and it will be remembered that the people and press of this country hailed with delight and universal satisfaction the conclusions stated by Secretary Marcy. The Great Powers will hardly be willing to open a negotiation that we closed with such a shout of approbation."

THE BLACK REPUBLICANS ON ENGLAND.—It is refreshing to read the few New York papers that stray this way. The Times, for instance, says,—

"We do not know which is the more insulting, the cool tone of *neutrality* and the half recognition assumed by the Government towards this Confederacy of pirates, or the pious horror or pity expressed by the public through the newspapers at this "wicked and fratricidal war."

"Whether this English tone proceeds from an utter and debasing self interest, or from a profound ignorance of our struggle, it is equally disgraceful. Centuries of kind relations will never wipe from American memories the recollection of that crisis of supreme danger to the very existence of Liberty and Law in America, in which the English people had nothing to offer but fears for their cotton supply, and sympathy with American pirates and slaveholders.

"Of course, other and wiser words will yet come over the Atlantic. But to generous natures the first words are the real words. Nothing that England can now offer of sympathy, or hereafter of pious congratulation at the triumph of liberty and Government, can remove the conviction implanted in the minds of our people, of the base selfishness, the canting hypocrisy of her governing classes."

"HOW THE WORLD IS GIVEN TO LYING."—We find in our exchanges the *headings* given by the N. Y. Evening Post to the news of the Fairfax, Acquia Creek, Sewell's Point and other affairs. They are certainly rich. See the following:—

"*The Rebels attacked at Fairfax C. H.—Gallant Charge of Lieut. Tompkins—Federal Loss, one Killed and two Wounded—Rebel Loss, Thirty Killed and Five Prisoners.*" The Post then gives the number of the "Rebels" as fifteen hundred.

Capt. Marr's company of 84 riflemen magnified into 1500! He was killed, and the only man killed, and he alone represents 30 killed. The five prisoners, if any were taken, were not soldiers, but private individuals taken from their beds along the route, (not at Fairfax C. H.) as Merryman and others have been taken.

Again: Of the Acquia creek engagement, the Post's head runs thus:—

"*Rebel Batteries Silenced—Dead Bodies carried away by the Rebels.*"

The batteries were silenced, it is true, but it was because Lincoln's ships went off, out of the way of their shots. The dead bodies were not on shore.

As to Sewell's Point the Post says,—

"The morning after the engagement the fragments of human remains were scattered about, and it was admitted that nine had been killed and a large number wounded."

The Post also tells of the "*Flight of Southerners—Beauregard at Memphis—The Southern Crops Devastated by the Army Worm—The Rebels flying in all directions—Reported Evacuation of Harper's Ferry, &c., &c.*

As is well remarked by a contemporary, "without doubt, if the "Federals" could fight as they lie, we should be an awfully used up people, in less than no time."

FEELING THE PINCH.—The N. Y. Central Park needed $250,000. The city advertised for a loan, and got two bids, one for $5000 at 100 01, which was accepted, and one for $1000 at 95, which was rejected.

FOREIGN.—Saturday's Richmond Dispatch has news by three steamers from England, up to the 24th ult.

The London Times has a strong editorial on Seward's letter to the American ambassador to France, which it says sounds very much like an insult. The editor ridicules his prophetic ideas.

The rumors are repeated of vessels going out from Liverpool to engage in privateering.

Sales of cotton increased; prices slightly advanced.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

We have no full account of Thursday's proceedings, but learn from the Spirit of the Age that the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States was adopted by a unanimous vote. A proposition to refer it to a vote of the people was lost, 76 to 36. The main point discussed was as to its adoption until provision is distinctly made in it for the recognition of this State as one of the Confederate States, thereby entitling North Carolina to a voice in the election of the permanent President and Vice President. Gov. Graham and others contended, that as the Constitution now stands we are not guaranteed a participation in the election. They therefore proposed deferring its adoption until the Congress meets next month, when this amendment can be made, and then at an adjourned session, in August or September next, this Convention can adopt the constitution.

On the other hand, Judge Ruffin, Judge Badger, and others, argued that as provision is made in the Provisional Constitution for the admission of North Carolina and other States, on the compliance with certain stipulations, that thereby, those States having complied with the stipulations named, become at once *de facto* members of the Gov't and are entitled to all the privileges of the original seven States—a voice in the election of permanent President and Vice President, as well as all other matters. And further, that it is very necessary that the Permanent Constitution should be adopted by this State at once, so that the Confederate States may be regarded by Europe and the world as a *permanent, established* government.

The Age thinks that within a week the Convention will take a recess till August.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—FRIDAY, June 7.

Mr Graham submitted a resolution instructing the public Treasurer to lay before the Convention a tabular statement of the public taxes for the last five years.

Mr Headen, a resolution for a committee to enquire what amendments are necessary to the Constitution in regard to holding office.

Mr Ashe, a resolution explanatory of the ordinance passed yesterday for the ratification of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States.

Mr Houston of Duplin, a resolution concerning the Treasury.

Mr Ashe moved to suspend the rules in order to consider the resolution just offered by him.

Mr Satterthwaite objected. It would lead to unnecessary debate, and a useless consumption of time.

Mr Ashe insisted. Members wished to record their votes on this subject.

Mr Rayner thought delegates had recorded their votes yesterday.

Mr Craige said they had not; and, judging from members' faces, they thought they had played off a smart legislative trick.

The chair called to order.

Mr Gorrell moved that the communication of the Governor and accompanying documents relative to the articles of war and the army regulations of the Confederate States be taken from the table, and that 4000 copies of the army regulations be printed for distribution, 10 of which should be for the use of members of the Convention. Adopted.

By Mr Hamlin, a resolution to allow citizen soldiers who are volunteers to vote as other citizens wherever located on the day of any election.

Mr Smith offered a substitute, which together with the resolution, on motion of Mr Biggs was adopted.

Mr Armfield's resolution providing for amendment of the constitution so as to allow Ministers of the Gospel to hold seats in the General Assembly was referred.

The Convention took up the resolution providing for the election of delegates to the Congress of the Confederate States. Various amendments were offered as to the number of delegates, and the mode of electing them, which were briefly debated by Messrs Gorrell, Biggs, Graham, and Badger; and the subject was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr Rayner moved to take up the ordinance establishing a board of claims, (to audit and report to a future session of the convention, on all claims against the State for money advanced or other services rendered connected with its defence, previous to the 20th day of last May.) After considerable debate, in which Messrs Spruill of Bertie, Rayner, Ruffin, Badger, Headen, Myers, Gilmer and Howard participated,

A motion to re-commit was carried. Ayes 56, noes not counted.

Mr Smith of Halifax moved that the Convention proceed to the consideration of the ordinance providing for the eastern defences of the State.

Mr Venable, from the committee on military affairs, said that the committee had had that subject under consideration; but as the Convention had seen fit to take the matter into its own hands, the committee had declined to make any report; and as the committee had some important information to impart which might facilitate their deliberations, he moved the Convention go into secret session to receive it. The motion prevailed.

Convention remained in secret session till a late hour in the evening, when it adjourned, after having adopted Mr Smith's bill for raising seven regiments for the defence of the eastern coast of North Carolina.

The 7th South Carolina Regiment, Col. Bacon commanding, passed through Raleigh last night on their way to "fight," as they say, and drive the vandal hordes from Southern soil or die in the attempt. The citizens of Raleigh gave them refreshments at the depot, for which they expressed themselves in grateful terms. As they moved off they gave three times three for the patriotic people of Raleigh.

The election of delegates to the Confederate Congress, and the Ad Valorem bill, will engage the attention of the Convention early next week. These questions will elicit much debate. F.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—It is sad to see the formerly conservative National Intelligencer devoting a long article to justify the present denial of this great writ of liberty—the National Intelligencer which never tolerated Gen. Jackson's refusal to allow it in a more critical case than at Baltimore. And the Intelligencer takes the opposite ground from that occupied by those great lights of the law, Marshall, and Story, and Taney.

We notice that some of our more pretentious interior exchanges are rejoicing over the stoppage of telegraphic news for the present. It almost makes them feel equal to *newspapers*. They never could or would go into the enterprise of telegraphing themselves, but were contented with taking the news from those who did; satisfying their consciences by abusing their benefactors.

Wil. Journal.

We suppose the above is intended for the Observer, for the Observer rejoiced, *not* indeed "over the stoppage of telegraphic news," *but*, that "the Confederate Government has wisely taken the supervision of the telegraph," and put a stop to "lying sensation despatches." That is what the Observer "rejoiced over," and not what the Journal says.

There are a few thousand people who *do* think the Observer "equal to *news*papers,"—(even though published in the "interior," that is, beyond the limits of the city of whose rising greatness New Orleans was once said to be jealous.) If it were not so, the Observer might be very sorry that the Journal appears to insinuate that it is not. We will not complain that the Journal regards the Observer as "pretentious." We all have our faults; and perhaps the Journal itself lives in *that* "glass house."

But the last sentence of this amiable paragraph of the Journal is slightly inaccurate. The Observer was the *first paper* in North Carolina to "go into the enterprize of telegraphing," and the Observer wasted a good deal of money in that way, before it was willing to give it up; but the unreliability and stupidity of the only reporters that could be got obliged us to give it up. *Several years after* we had tried the enterprize and abandoned it for sufficient cause, the Wilmington Journal engaged in it. We hope that we were not so "pretentious" about it as the Journal now is.

We have no telegraph station here. If we had, no one that knows us doubts that in these times, and at all times, we would be glad to pay for reliable and important news by it. As for taking the news from papers which get telegraphic despatches, we do that. *And so does the Wilmington Journal*, and without giving credit for it either. This is its constant practice. The very first item of news under the editorial head of the paper from which we copy the above amiable paragraph, is, we think, of that character, being taken, we doubt not, from some paper that received it by telegraph. It is seldom that we copy the despatches from the Journal, for the reason that we get them much more *in extenso* from the Petersburg Express, Richmond Whig, &c. &c. But so far from abusing any of them, we have frequently stated the fact whence we got the dispatches. We never considered any of them as "benefactors." That is a new idea, peculiar to the Journal, we presume.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE BATTLE AT PHILIPPI.

A government messenger, who arrived in Staunton on Wednesday night, reported that our troops—patriotic volunteers of the neighboring counties, were attacked at the place called Philippi, in Barbour county, on Monday morning, about daybreak, by *three thousand* of the enemy, whose forces consisted principally of the execrable Submission party of the Northwest, but were mingled with the regular troops of the U. S. army. The attack was a surprise; and our troops were thrown into momentary confusion. But they reformed in excellent order and retired without loss to a place called Sperm's Hill, about two miles from Philippi. Here they were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy in regular order, and here they made a determined and successful stand. After a considerable struggle, the enemy were *repulsed* with a loss of 70 killed on the spot, and among the mortally wounded was Colonel Kelly, who seems to have been their chief man, and whose death has been announced in the Baltimore papers. We had only 800 men engaged on our side in this combat. The enemy made three well organized and determined attacks on our forces upon the hill. They were each time met with valor, completely repulsed, and finally compelled to retire as above stated.

Col. Porterfield was in command of our troops. The accounts render it pretty certain that the Virginia troops were completely surprised, and had not time to form, and hence were forced to retreat. The enemy took thirty boxes of new muskets which had been collected there, and which had not been opened. But our men brought off their own arms and used them with a subsequent spirit and success that redeems all ill luck.

The first rally was made at a bridge before reaching the "Hill" or "Grove" where the concluding scenes took place. At this place Capt. Archy Richards of the Bath Cavalry, and the two brothers Dangerfield, swore they would retreat no further, and, with some other officers, succeeded in reforming our men. The enemy then brought up their field pieces and commenced cannonading them. Our troops had no cannon, but made a desperate charge which drove back their assailants. It was at this point that Colonel Porterfied and Captain Richards were killed. One of the Dangerfields had his leg carried off by a cannon ball. [At last accounts he was still living, but expected to die.] After this contest at the bridge, our troops retired to Sperm Hill; where they were again a third time attacked by the Submissionists, and where they gave them a final and bloody repulse.

It seems well ascertained that the enemy lost from 60 to 70 killed. Our loss was eight killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. It is further said that our party, in Barbour, desired a reinforcement of a thousand men from Richmond, and were expecting five hundred men from the neighboring country, and that after receiving these reinforcements, intend to attack the Abolition and Submision forces again. But an impression prevails that they will get nothing in time from Richmond.

The most reliable advices place the loss in killed on our side at 7—the wounded at from 15 to 20. Of the Abolitionists it is said from 50 to 75 are certainly known to be dead, and a large number wounded. One Kelly, a Yankee renegade from Wheeling, who commanded a "Union" regiment of congenial cut-throats was so lucky as to end his ignoble life in the battle.

The forces at Philippi allowed themselves to be surprised. The town might have been easily defended if our men had not slept on their posts."

Colonel Willy, of Morgantown, was taken prisoner. A Mr. Martin, of Northwestern Virginia, is also believed to have been captured by the enemy.

Through a lady, who has arrived at Beverley, it appears they acknowledge to 25 killed; but the presumption is, that there were many more, to say nothing of sixty or seventy wounded, who were rapidly removed from the field.

Capt. Richards, of the Bath Cavalry, who was reported to be killed, escaped unhurt, and reached Beverley with his corps on Monday.

Col. Porterfield is now at Beverley, where it is expected he can successfully maintain his position until reinforced. No doubt is entertained that the information of the absence of artillery in the command of Porterfield was communicated to Gen. McClelland at Grafton, together with the fact that our forces intended to move that night, by resident traitors.—*Richm. Exam'r.*

A gentleman just arrived from Yorktown, reports quite a successful feat accomplished by three of our scouts. They encountered nine of Butler's scouts, and knowing that in a contest with the odds of three to one, they would stand but poor chances of success, resorted to a ruse which proved successful. They retreated, and drew the enemy's fire, and then suddenly turned and gave battle. One of the mercenaries was instantly killed, two were taken prisoners, and the other six made good their escape by taking to their heels. Two of our men were experienced warriors, and have seen service before.—*Richmond Letter to Petersburg Express, 7th.*

Rumors.—There were various rumors yesterday of an engagement at Newport News; but there was no foundation for them. We heard of a little brush between three of our Howitzers, who were scouting, and about three times their number of the enemy, in which the former were the victors, killing some and taking one or two prisoners. Our informant regarded this as reliable, and as it took place in the neighborhood of Newport News, perhaps it gave rise to the magnified rumors of a grand battle.—*Richmond Dispatch 8th.*

NORFOLK, June 6.—There is much sickness at Fortress Monroe. The Typhoid Fever is spreading rapidly, and numbers are already in the hospital. All quiet here.

The Harriet Lane.—A flag of truce with a company of refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth, went down to Fortress Monroe yesterday and returned in the evening.

We learn through this medium that the U. S. steamer Harriet Lane was very badly injured in her brush with the fort at Pig Point. It has been ascertained that six of her men were sent to the hospital on her return to Fortress Monroe. The number of killled we could not learn.—*Norfolk Herald, 7th.*

Capt. Ball, of the Chesterfield Cavalry, reached this city yesterday from the neighborhood of Manassas Junction. He informs us that the enemy seem little disposed to venture far from Alexandria. With twenty of his command he rode within seven miles of the city, and saw none of the Hessians.—*Richmond Dispatch 8th.*

Still Pouring In.—For the last few days the daily arrivals of troops from the South in this city have amounted to something like an avalanche. These all came by the Southern road. We learn that even more have been transported to Richmond by the Southside road, and the number will be increased on both roads daily for weeks to come. Virginia has now in her bosom an army fully equipped that relieves her from all apprehensions, let the force of the invaders be what it may. President Davis is a trump, and no mistake.

Petersburg Express, 8th.

The Richmond Dispatch has telegraphic dispatches, (copied from New York papers,) from Washington and the North and West generally, of June 3d and 4th. They furnish nothing of particular importance.

A PHILOSOPHER.—An old subscriber to the Observer, in an upper county, commissioned one of his neighbors who was coming to town, to stop his paper, for the singular reason that he did not want to read any thing more about the war! It is a full compensation for the loss of a subscriber to know that there is one man in the State who does not mean to be annoyed by the war. Whilst every body else that can raise from a half dime to three dollars is investing in the papers that give them harrowing accounts of money spent, debt incurred, taxes laid, brave men leaving wives and children for the post of danger, fields ravaged by a ruthless foe, men butchered and women outraged, our up country friend does not mean to be disturbed by any of these things. We would be rejoiced to think, that by shutting his eyes to them he can escape them all. But he will succeed as little as the ostrich that hides its head and thinks its body out of danger. Whatever else he may escape—if he have no relative or friend gone or going to the war, and if he never see an enemy in his quiet retreat—there is one thing that will find him out, sure, and that is, *taxes*. And if he could be guaranteed from any other loss by the multiplication of his taxes ten, or twenty, or fifty fold, he might consider himself a happy man—*we* would at least.

Recruits wanted.

WANTED, a few good men to fill up Company I, 7th Reg't N. C. State Troops—R. B. McRae, Capt.
Apply to D. R. MURCHISON, 1st Lt.,
At G. W. Williams & Co's Store.
June 8. 29-2tpd

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 8th inst., Two NEGROES, who call themselves CURTIS and JIM. Curtis says he belongs to Wm. Cole of Johnston Co., N. C., and that he is hired to Wm. Lane of South Carolina, and has been working on the Rail Road in that State. Jim says he belongs to Ephraim Kemp of Bladen County, and that he has been out for the last four months.

The owners are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

P. F. ALDERMAN, Jailor.
Fayetteville, June 10. 28-tf

The Washington Republican tells some big stories, such, for instance, as that the N. C. Volunteers at Weldon are "ignorant, undisciplined, insubordinate, and whiskey drinking," and that "nobody in North Carolina is allowed to be for the Union, or even neutral, under penalty of death." Nobody wants to be for such a union as Lincoln would force upon us.

Home Made Writing Paper.—The Mills of Messrs. Oaks & Wiswall, Lincolnton, N. C., are turning out the various kinds of writing paper—"Commercial Note"—"Letter"—"Cap"—and "Flat Cap"—ruled and unruled, blue and white. We have a specimen of their "Cap," which is very good.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of St. Paul's Church, Robeson County, on the 6th inst., by Rev. M. McNair, Mr. HUGH McGOOGAN to Miss CHRISTIAN ANN CAMPBELL, daughter of Dougald Campbell.

DIED,

At Owenville, Sampson county, last night, Mr HENRY OWEN.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 10.

BACON,		a 15	IRON—		
BEESWAX,	28	a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6	a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a	Ditto, wide	7	a 7½
Adamantine	25	a 30	American	5½	a 6
Sperm	45	a 55	English	4	a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	20	a 00	LARD.	12	a 14
Laguira	22	a 00	LEAD,	8½	a
Java	23	a 25	MOLASSES—		
COTTON—			Cuba	35	a 40
Fair to good	11	a 00	N. Orleans	50	a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½	a 10	OIL—Linseed	75	a 80
COTTON BAGGING—			Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Gunny	17	a 20	SALT—		
Dundee	17	a 20	Liv. Sack	2 50	a
COTTON YARN—			Alum	50	a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90	a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 1 10
DOMESTIC GOODS—			SHOT—		
Bro. Sheetings	8	a 9	Com. pr. bag	2	00
Osnaburgs	10½	a 11½	Buck	2	12½
FEATHERS,	45	a 50	SPIRITS—		
FLOUR—			P. Brandy	1 00	a 1 25
Family	7 00	a 7 25	N. C. Apple	60	a 0 65
Super.	6 75	a 7 00	Northern do.	50	a 0 60
Fine	6 50	a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	60	a 0 65
Scratched	6 25	a 6 50	Northern do.	35	a 40
GRAIN—			SUGARS—		
Corn	90	a 95	Loaf	15	a 16
Wheat	1 25	a 0 00	Crushed	15	a 16
Rye	1 25	a	Coffee	12½	a 15
Oats	50	a 60	Porto Rico	11	a 12½
Peas	1 00	a 1 20	New Orleans	10	a 12
FERTILIZERS.			TALLOW,	10	a 00
Guano, Peruvian, $65		a $70	WOOL,	19	a 20
Swan Island,		$50	TURPENTINE—		
HIDES—Dry	10	a 12½	Yellow dip	1 10	a
Green	4	a 5	Virgin,	0 80	a
NAILS,	4½	a 5	Hard	35	a 00
			Spirits	23	a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Our market has been very quiet for the last few days; only change to be noticed is in Spirits Turpentine, which is almost entirely withdrawn from the market; 23 cts. is the highest figure.

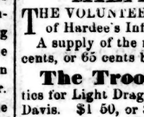
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILLMINGTON MARKET.—June 5, 1861.

The Journal has "nothing to report."

At New York, June 4th, cotton was dull. Breadstuffs declining; corn had fallen to 40 to 46 cents. Spirits Turpentine dull at 70 to 70½.

☞ Single copies of the Observer can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore. Price 5 cents.



Capt. Sinclair of the Ellis Guards, will be in Fayetteville on to-day and to-morrow. He may be found at the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be pleased to meet any soldier who may wish to join his Company.

June 7. 1t

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT may be found in his Office, after the 12th of June, for a few weeks; and would request all who desire his services, to call soon, as he does not wish to remain in Fayetteville all the summer.

June 8. 29-tf

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES! OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS!

THOSE who wish **SHOULDER STRAPS** can be supplied. We have secured such services as enable us to furnish the "Passante," or

Straps for all Ranks.

Price $1 50 and upwards. Can be sent by mail.
Terms, Cash.
O. S. BALDWIN,
Manufacturer Civic and Military Work,
38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
June 10. 28-2t

SERVICE SHIRTS!
CAMP AND FIELD!

SAVE your white Muslin Shirts and use the SERVICE SHIRT. Send to
O. S. BALDWIN,
[1t] Wilmington, N. C.

Late News from Seat of War!

THE subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him to call at his Store as early as convenient, and close all accounts by note or cash. He hopes none will refuse to do this, as he may be absent from home some time, and is very desirous to close up all open accounts. He trusts that those whose accounts are of long standing, will exert themselves *a little* during his absence to pay. J. A. PEMBERTON.
Yorktown, Va., June 5, 1861. 29-2m
P. S. W. B. Shemwell or E. L. Pemberton, either is authorized to receipt and settle accounts for me. Presbyterian copy.

MILITARY BOOKS.

THE VOLUNTEER'S HAND BOOK, or abridgement of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, by Capt. J. K. Lee. A supply of the new edition just received. Price 60 cents, or 65 cents by mail—*cash only.*

The Trooper's Manual, or Tactics for Light Dragoons and Mounted Riflemen, by Col Davis. $1 50, or $1 65 by mail—*Cash only.*
June 10. E. J. HALE & SONS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1861.

On motion, ordered by the Court, that the following list of lands, proposed to be sold for the taxes due thereon by the Sheriff of said county, be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively.

No. Acres.	By whom Listed.	Locality.	Tax.
155	Alfred Leggett, adjoining	D Muslewhite	1 50
140	J E Campbell,	Buie's Creek	70
93	Neill McPhaul,	Raft Swamp	3 46
100	James A. McNeill,	" "	50
800	H & A McLean & J Blue,	Middle Swamp	3 00
250	Elias Wilkes,	Gum Swamp	4 88
1	—— Rogers,	Floral College	1 25
296	Duncan McNeill,	Shoe Heel	2 80
118	Hardy Gaddy,	South Line	2 96
450	John McLean,	Ash Pole	10 50
182¾	Edward Wood,	S W	3 70

(From the Minutes.)
Issued June 5, A. D. 1861.
W. H. HARTMAN, C. C. C.
June 7. 29-6w

TO THE VOTERS OF ROBESON COUNTY.

JOHN R. CARTER announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Robeson County. He has acted in the capacity of Superior Court Clerk for nearly 12 months, and hopes that he has given satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, not only as Clerk, but also as Deputy Clerk during Col. McMillan's last term of office.

Election in August next.
Lumberton, N. C., June 4. 28-tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1861.

ON motion, It is ordered by the Court, a majority of the acting Justices being present and presiding, that the sum of Twenty-five thousand Dollars be appropriated by the County of Robeson, to uniform and furnish the Companies that have already, or may hereafter offer their services as volunteers to the State for the defence of Southern rights; and also for the support and maintenance of the families of such volunteers residing in the county.

It is further ordered, that bonds be issued, in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature, in sums of not less than ten dollars, payable one-third in one, one-third in two, and one-third in three years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, signed by the Chairman of the County Court and countersigned by the Clerk, with his official seal affixed thereto. The whole amount of all the bonds issued not to exceed the sum of Twenty-five thousand Dollars.

It is further ordered, that a committee of five be appointed by this Court, to be called a central committee, whose duty it shall be to receive such bonds as are issued by the chairman and clerk of this Court, and proceed to dispose of them to the greatest advantage to the County, for the purposes aforesaid. It shall be the duty of said committee, as soon as organized, to appoint one of their number Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to keep a strict account of the transactions of said committee and make a written report thereof to each Term of this Court.

It is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court keep a record of the number, amount, and date of each bond issued, upon his minute docket.

It is further ordered, that a tax sufficient to raise one-third the amount appropriated, (to-wit: one-third of twenty-five thousand dollars,) be levied this year for the purpose of meeting the payment of the bonds, and that the same be collected at the time and in the same manner as the county and State taxes are collected.

It is further ordered, that the tax laid at this Term of the Court for the purposes mentioned shall be the same in all respects as the State tax; that is, the same property shall be taxed, and in the same rate as that which is necessary for State purposes, and usually denominated "the State tax," in addition to the taxes heretofore levied for county and State purposes. The Clerk shall make out a list of each person's taxes for the Sheriff, for this specific purpose, on or before the first day of July next; and that the Sheriff, as soon as the taxes are collected, pay the money to the Treasurer of the central committee.

It is further ordered, that in addition to the central committee, a committee be appointed in each Captain's District, to aid the central committee in providing for the families of the volunteers, and such other assistance as may be deemed necessary.

In accordance with the foregoing orders,

THE FAIRFAX FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

FAIRFAX, C. H., June 1.—At an early hour this morning our village was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of Federal troops, the firing of guns, and the yells of the enemy.

Unexpectedly a company of regular Cavalry, well armed and mounted, and headed by a traitor, dashed through the principal streets, yelling like madmen, and firing their pistols right and left as they sped along. Captain Mair, of the Warrenton Rifles, whose company was stationed in a meadow in the rear of the town, on hearing the firing, ran out to ascertain the cause, when he was shot down and killed. This fact threw the Rifles into temporary confusion, the first Lieutenant being absent; in the meantime, the U. S. Cavalry again charged through the town, firing and yelling. Ex-Gov. Smith, who was temporarily here, hastened over to the camp of the Rifles, and rallying them, was proceeding to meet the enemy, when Col. Yuell appeared and took command. The Cavalry, in the meantime, came dashing through the town for the third time, when a well-directed volley emptied a number of saddles, and caused the hireling soldiers to beat a hasty retreat. Our men closed upon the Hessians as speedily as possible, and besides killing five of them, and capturing six or eight fine horses, took eight or ten prisoners, three of whom were carried to Manassas Junction for safe keeping.

A friend, who heard the firing, and saw the retreat of the valiant cavalry, says there were not less than fifteen or twenty five horses scampering over the field, minus their riders; and another informs me that he has seen *five dead bodies* of cavalry men.

In the skirmish which took place, our only loss was that of Capt. Marr, and he was no doubt killed by an accidental shot. Another of our men was slightly wounded.

A letter from Warrenton, Va., professes to give a strictly correct account of the affair, as follows:

This morning the enemy captured our rifle picket, and, at ten minutes past three, came into town. Rumor has it that the cavalry retreated in haste, as they had no carbines to resist the enemy, who numbered nearly 100, and, besides pistols, were likewise armed with Sharpe's rifles. Right into the village the party dashed, where the Rifles were drawn up to receive them in open order of battle. When within less than 80 yards, the noble-hearted Marr gave orders for the front rank to fire, and thirty-seven rifles fired as if from one gun, emptying six or seven saddles. The Dragoons, accustomed to Indian fighting, at once picked up their dead and wounded comrades and retreated *a l' Indien*. A second charge was made, with no better success, and then a third, when the U. S. troops fled. They carried off all their dead and wounded, but my informant told us that an old gentleman, who was on his way to the Courthouse from Fall's Church, met the enemy, and himself counted four dead men in the single squad he met. Nine prisoners were taken by our men, and, from what I could get from members of the company who brought with them here the body of the brave Marr, not less than from 10 to 20 were killed, and more than that number wounded; but the Dragoons, imitating the Indian examples in Texas, carried off all the dead and wounded. Color-bearer Wm. M. Bragg took two beautiful Colts revolvers. Lieut. Shackleford obtained a Sharps rifle, so did Capt. Green, of the Rappahannock Cavalry. Lieutenants Shackleford, McGee and Withers, of the Rifles, led their men, *without bayonets*, right up to the Hessians, and beat them back.

It was a company of U. S. regulars from Texas, under command of Lieut. Tompkins. The defeat of a company of regulars, and when taken by surprise too, before day-light, is exceedingly creditable to the Warrenton Rifles.

FROM YORKTOWN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

YORKTOWN, May 30.—On our arrival here yesterday, everything seemed quiet, but in an hour or two there was a general movement of Orderlies bearing orders, and soon all the troops were in commotion. Information had reached head-quarters that the enemy was advancing upon Yorktown. Of course immediate steps were taken to prepare for their arrival and give them a warm reception. At about 7½ o'clock P. M. the troops were all posted in battle array, and we had the opportunity of seeing all the arrangements for a battle. But the enemy did'nt come and so we were deprived of the privilege of seeing and being in a battle. Most of our men were under arms all night. About sunrise, the 3d Regiment, embracing Capt. Walker's Virginia Life Guard and other companies from Richmond, marched into Yorktown. They were covered with dust and somewhat fatigued by the march over that sandy road from Williamsburg. They had received orders to march after the information of the advance of the enemy had been brought to this place. They left Williamsburg about 1 o'clock last night. The Richmond boys are all well—some of them had a few blisters on their feet.

I suppose you have heard before this time of the daring exploit of a detachment of the sixteen Howitzers, who took some stores the other night from the very hands of the enemy and almost from the very mouths of the guns at Fortress Monroe. It was an expedition that would have done credit to McCullough's Rangers. I would give you the names of those sixteen young men, but soon the names of them all will be recorded as heroes in the revolution.

ATROCITIES OF THE ENEMY.

Mr. Frederick Jett, formerly of Elizabeth City, left Williamsburg a few days ago, where he had just moved with his family to avoid the vandals at Fort Monroe. He found at Williamsburg a number of fugitives from Hampton, from whom he learned some particulars of the villainous doings of the Federal troops after their descent upon Newport News.

They commenced on the farm of Mr. Wm. Smith, which they left a complete wreck. He had a fine field of wheat, besides a number of truck crops. These the scoundrels completely devastated, besides stealing or shooting down Mr. Smith's stock and poultry, which they found ranging about the farm. Mr. Smith thought he would be a little before-hand with them in saving his bacon, and had the contents of his smoke house carted out into the woods, and buried it when he saw them approaching. But in this he was foiled; a treacherous darkey who assisted at the burial, told upon him, and the robbers had the meat disinterred, and carted back. This fellow, with several others of Mr. Smith's negroes, they took to Fort Monroe, and set them to work on the fortifications. Mr. Smith estimates his loss, including the negroes, at full $15,000.

They next visited the adjoining farm of Mr. West, which they treated as they had done Mr. Smith's, cutting up and completely destroying the crops of every kind. At Mr. West's they unluckily found a uniform coat; upon which, they held him a close prisoner and sent off his two daughters, grown women, to the forts as "hostages" for his "good behavior." Nothing was alleged against them; but it was the simple arbitrary act of Lincoln's hell-hounds, who in this, though in violation of law and civilized usage, as in all their proceedings, but followed the example of the lawless old tyrant, their Master.

From Mr. West's they passed over to the farm of Wm. Lee, which had on it one of the finest crops of wheat in the county, besides other valuable products. This they completely devastated, as they had done the farms we have already mentioned.

In short, they continued the work of ruthless and reckless destruction on every farm fronting Hampton Roads, from Newport News to Hampton, committing every species of atrocity and outraging the persons of negro women, girls, and even female *children*, in a manner too inhuman and revolting to dwell upon.

The families residing on this range of farms had generally moved off to the interior, and thus avoided the insults and infamous treatment of the barbaric enemy.

The woods back of Hampton were for several days filled with the fugitive families from that once smiling and happy village, and with such of their household stuff as they could carry off with them in the hurry of the alarm. They have probably ere this obtained more desirable lodgings. Providentially they have had fine weather.

It is ascertained that there are full three hundred slaves belonging to citizens of Elizabeth City, either fugitives or forced into the service, employed as laborers in Fort Monroe at the present time.

There are only four of its inhabitants remaining in Hampton, who are prevented by chronic diseases and other unavoidable causes of detention from leaving it in the entire possession of the enemy who now occupies it.

The loss, (including negroes,) sustained by the county of Elizabeth City, at the hands of the remorseless marauders, is estimated at half a million of dollars.

A trading character, named Mellon, who had formerly held the suttler's berth at Fort Monroe, and till recently had been too frequently exchanging visits between the Fort and Hampton, was at last admonished by Mr. Cooper, of Hampton, that he was strongly suspected of being a spy, which Mellon denied. A few days, however, satisfactorily convicted him of the charge; for when the Yankee troops entered Hampton, Mr. Cooper's was the first house they broke into, and the one the worst served, as they seemed to pay particulr attention to smashing his furniture and destroying every other article that came in their way.

Fiendish Outrage by Yankee Troops—What the South may Expect from the Invaders.—Under the heading of "latest from Fortress Monroe," the Baltimore "South," of Wednesday afternoon, publishes the following:

"Great excitement has been produced at Old Point by an outrage perpetrated by government soldiers on Saturday last. It appears that a party of them had gone to a gentleman's house near by, and assaulted a young lady some sixteen years of age, with the design to outrage her person. Her father, an aged man, came to her assistance, when these fiends seized him, and threatened his life if he raised an alarm; and with a revolver pointed at his head, he was forced to witness the consummation of their villainous purpose upon the person of his child. Gen. Butler was yesterday afternoon engaged in examining into the case, but the result had not transpired when the steamer left. Constant complaints are being made to the officers there, by persons living in the vicinity, whose lands and dwellings have been invaded by the government soldiers, who steal whatever they fancy from their houses, and carry off chickens, sheep and hogs, wherever they can find them.

Further Outrages at Hampton.—When the vandals from the North occupied Hampton, an officer with a squad of men went to the store of Mr. P. Lattimer, and demanded possession. Mr. Lattimer replied that he had purchased and paid for his stock of goods, and the officer might have them at their valuation. The officer said he would have the goods and store and not pay a cent for them, and drawing his sword slapped Lattimer with it on the face. Lattimer then drew a revolver and fired it, when the officer fell. He then leaned over the counter and fired three more shots in the body, causing death. Lattimer was, of course, captured, and taken to Old Point and hung on Friday last.

The officer killed is said to be a Lieutenant in one of the companies, and distinguished for military abilities. He has met a dog's death in a dog's cause.

Mr. W. C. Marrow, of Hampton, was also treated in a most shameful and indecent manner. He was captured in the town, having his uniform on, stripped stark naked, marched through the streets in that condition, and then carried to Fort Monroe as a prisoner. Can such things be done in this enlightened age and not rouse to boiling heat the blood of every Southerner?

Norfolk Herald 3d.

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

Mary Cockman vs. George Cockman et. al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Michael Cockman and David Cockman, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday of April 1861, and the 1st year of Independence of the Confederate States.

27*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM.
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to call on or address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., as he is determined to buy and pay the highest prices for them that the state of the market will permit.

A. S. C. POWELL.

Clinton, Sampson Co., March 28. 9-3mpd

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in th village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

Plows! Plows!!
Encourage Home Industry!
To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.

Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ANY person desirous of serving the State or Confederate Government, during the war, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying to the subscriber, who is now forming a Company.

None but sound able bodied men who are willing and expect to fight when required, need apply. Single men preferred.

PETER MALLETT,
Rail Road Office, up Stairs.

Fayetteville, May 8. 20-

RECRUITS! RECRUITS!!

BOOKS are now opened in Fayetteville for the Enlistment of Recruits in the Regular Army. All those who feel a desire to defend their country, wives and children, can NOW have an opportunity of so doing. The pay is $11 a month; clothing and provisions furnished.

☞ A good Recruiting Sergeant needed.

For further particulars apply to
Lt. W. B. OCHILTREE, C. S. A.,
Recruiting Officer.

May 10, 1861. 21-1m

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

WANTED immediately, 80 MEN, as Volunteers for the 5th Regiment of Infantry, for the State of North Carolina. Part of this Regiment is now on duty, ready to receive equipments and march to the relief of their brethren in Virginia. The State needs, in this hour of trial and danger, the services of her brave men. Let her call be answered promptly, and let her gallant sons come forward to protect and defend her honor.

Each recruit will be entitled to $11 00 per month and rations from the time of enlistment, and will receive a bounty of $15 00 when mustered into service.

Call immediately at my Office in Dr. B. W. Robinson's building, on Green Street, and enrol your names.

FRENCH STRANGE,
Lieut. 5th Reg. of Infantry.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-tf

VOLUNTEERS WANTED
For a Company of Cavalry Immediately.

ANY person desirous of serving the State or Confederate Government, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying to the subscriber, who is now forming a Company. Or by handing in their names to N. McK. McNeill or John Arnold, Craine's Creek, or to A. H. McNeill, Carthage, to D. O. Bryan or John D. McIver, Buffalo, or to the subscriber at Carthage, on the 5th and 6th of June. Sound able-bodied men required, who will *fight* if necessary.

Horses will be furnished by the State.

J. L. BRYAN.

Moore County, May 31. 27-*3tpd

A RARE CHANCE
TO UNIFORM A COMPANY.

600 YARDS of VIRGINIA GRAYS, suitable for Volunteers, just received and for sale at 50 cts. per yard, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 3, 1861. 27-3t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

NOTICE.

MY Boy Henry, commonly called Harry, ranaway from me during the last week. He is well grown, about thirty years old, has a scar on his face, and on the inside of one of his thighs has a growth something like a wen. He is a dark mulatto, about five feet ten or eleven inches high. I think it likely he will try to make his way toward Robeson County—perhaps in the Laurel Hill neighborhood, as he once before ranaway and went there. I will pay a reasonable reward for his confinement in jail or delivery to me.

GEORGE FOUST.

Graham, N. C., May 20, 1861. 25-*3t

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's house, on the 30th March last, a small Double Barrel SHOT GUN. I will pay $5 for the recovery of the Gun, and $5 more for proof to convict the thief.

D. B. MURPHY.

Flea Hill District, May 25. 25-3tpd

$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Marion District on the 5th ult., my boy GIB. Said boy is light complected, medium size, weighs about 160 lbs, intelligent looking, can read and professes to be a sort of a mechanic, and at the time he left, had on whiskers; he is about 25 years of age and I am inclined to believe from certain information that I have had, that he is endeavoring to make his way North. The above reward will be freely paid for his apprehension.

DUNCAN McRAE.

Marion District, S. C., May 22, 1861. 25-*3t

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1861.

Hugh Clark and others vs. Duncan McCormick, Jr., Executor of Malcom Clark, deceased.

Issue Devisavit vel non.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Clark, Nancy Clark, Mary Gray, M. Currie and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law and next of kin of the said Malcom Clark, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Summerville, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to see proceedings in this cause and to make themselves parties to the said issue, if they shall think proper so to do.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, this second Monday of March, A. D. 1861.

B. F. SHAW, Cl'k.

April 29, 1861. 19*6t

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building.
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

Dental Notice.

DR. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benbow will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.

Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.

Jan'y 21, 1861. 89tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
—Will attend to the sale of—
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.

Aug. 17 41-

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

COMMERCIAL NOTE, Billet Note, Cap, Letter, Bath Letter, Docket, Folio Post, and others Papers in great variety. Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

April 12.

Forty Years' Familiar Letters

of Jas. W. Alexander, D. D.: Sermons, by J. Addison Alexander, D. D. Also, further supplies of Margaret Moncrieffe; Beulah; Adam Bede; Yusef; Shirley; School Books, &c.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

Clerk of the Superior Court.

WE are requested to announce John W. Baker, Jr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county.

May 22. 24-tc

Clerk of the County Court.

WE are requested to announce Jesse T. Warren as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County.

May 22. 24-tc

To the Voters of Robeson County.

I OFFER myself as Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Robeson County, at the election to be held in August next.

JOHN T. POPE.

May 21, 1861. 24-tc

Col. John A. Rowland

is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.

April 1, 1861. 9-tc

We are authorized to announce

DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25. 8-tf

We are authorized to announce

ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.

April 10, 1861. 12tf

FISH FOR SALE.

MULLETS, MACKEREL, and HERRING.

May 12. J. W. POWERS 24

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

ABBOTT'S Histories, 28 vols.; Abbott's Napoleon: Irving's complete Works, 21 vols;
" Life of Washington, 5 vols;
Prescott's Philip the 2d;
" Charles the 5th;
" Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Conquest of Mexico;
" " of Peru;
Bancroft's U. States, 8 vols;
Lossing's Field Book of the American Revolution;
Tytler's Universal History;
Hallam's Middle Ages;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
Rollin's Ancient History;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Josephus' works;
Robertson's works;
Webster's Works;
Clay's " by Colton;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate;
Burke's works;
Dr Johnson's ditto;
Boswell's Life of Dr Johnson;
Addison's Works; Addison's Spectator;
Macaulay's Miscellanies; 1 and 6 vols;
Modern British Essayists;
Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors;
Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, by Sir Wm Hamilton;
Chambers's Miscellany, 10 vols;
Statesman's Manual;
The Federalist;
Political Text Book, by McCluskey;
Constitutions of the States;
Marshall's Life of Washington;
The Life of Wm. Pinckney; American Eloquence;
Biography of Distinguished Women; by Mrs S J Hale;
Encyclopœdia Americana;
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
Lockhart's Life of Scott;
Curran and his Cotemporaries, by Chas Phillips;
Waverly Novels, complete in 6 vols;
" " " in 24 vols;
" " " in 27 vols;
Cooper's Sea Tales;
Dickens' Works;
Marryatt's Novels;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
Hannah More's works;
Dick's works;
Plutarch's Lives;
Dryden's Works;
Sterne's works;
The Doctor, by Southey;
Crabb's Synonymes;
Percy Anecdotes;
Chronicles of the Bastile, illustrated;
The Scottish Gael;
Gazetteer of the U. States;
Major Jack Downing's 30 years out of the Senate;
Livingstone's Travels in South Africa;
Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan;
Five Years in China, by Dr. Chas. Taylor;
The British Expedition to the Crimes, by W H Russell;
My Diary in India, by ditto;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition;
Cumming's Hunter's Life in Africa;
Nott & Gliddon's Indigenous Races of the Earth;
Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World, by R Dale Owen;
Standard Poetical Works in various bindings, among which are:
Hemans, Scott, Pope, Byron, Burns, Moore, Hood, Halleck, Campbell, Crabbe, Coleridge, Cowper, Goldsmith, Milton, &c., &c.
Shakspeare's, Massinger & Ford's and Beaumont and Fletcher's Dramatic Works;
Mrs Cowden Clark's complete Concordance to Shakspeare;
The Dramatic Works of Jas Sheridan Knowles;
Smith's Rejected Addresses;
The Book of Scottish Ballads;
Ballads by W H Ainsworth;
Griswold's Poets and Poetry of England;
Female Poets of Great Britain;
Poets of the xixth century;
Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

March 22.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,
Moore County. } APRIL TERM, 1861.

IN pursuance to an Order of said Court, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on the 4th Monday in July next, Kenneth H. Worthy, Sheriff of said county, will sell the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and costs due thereon for the years 1858 and '59, to-wit:

No. of acres of Land.	Persons' Names.	Valuation of Land.	White Polls	Black Polls	Carriages...	Location of Land.	Tax due....
1506	Henry Arnold,	$1060		7	250	Little River and Herd's Creek,	$38 50
571	A J L Cameron,	800	1			Beaver Creek,	14 11
464	John Ferguson,	800				Crain's Creek,	8 63
125	Charles Johnson,	225				" "	3 55
75	For heirs of H Johnson,	150				" "	78
395	Charles Paylor and wife,	800	1		175	Crawley Creek,	13 55
50	Stephen Wicker,	125	1			Dunham's Creek,	9 97
157	W Elkins for Wm Elkins,	800				Haw Branch,	8 62
641	G W Fooshee for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,	12000				Deep River,	62 00
1160	R Street for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,	8000				Deep River,	44 20
50	John H Fry,	100				Kittlett's Creek,	80
100	M C Fry,	25	1			Little River,	3 75
100	A B Kelly,	150				Richland Creek,	1 62
150	Pleasant Smith,	50				Juniper Creek,	26
100	Alexander Wallace,	50	1			Little River,	2 00
263	Benjamin Thomas,	285	1			Lick Creek,	6 77
14	A J Watson,	80	1			Patchet's Creek,	4 38
331	Daniel Campbell,	540	1			Little Pocket,	6 55
125	Neill Gowins,	250				Big Pocket,	1 30
146	John McIntyre,	325				" "	4 67
315	Patience Lewis,	315				McLendon's Creek,	1 63
721	M M McRae for heirs of Gilbert McRae,	1800				Little Pocket,	19 38
200	Hector McKenzie,	200	1			Dry Creek,	2 57
74½	John McCaskill,	100	1		100	Richland Creek,	2 77
60	John McKenzie,	120	1			Wet Creek,	2 37
95	Norman Morison,	45	1			Drowning Creek,	1 95
175	Eli Smith,	150				Mill and Suck Creek,	88
400	Sarah Blue,	600		1		Little River,	10 88
1244	Malcom Brown for heirs of Duncan Brown,	729				Drowning Creek,	6 77
40	James R Cameron,	20				Rooty Branch,	17
140	Alex'r McD